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SENATE OF UNITED STATES SUPPORTS CLAIMS OF GREECE

Resolution Adopted That Parts of Thrace Surrendered by Turkey and Bulgaria Be Awarded the Hellenic State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The resolution introduced in the Senate by W. H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, a few days ago, for the awarding to Greece of those parts of Thrace surrendered by Turkey and Bulgaria, was favorably reported by the Foreign Relations Committee and adopted by the Senate yesterday. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, It is imperative for the peace of eastern Europe that the Peace Conference make a proper disposition of the territories surrendered by Turkey and Bulgaria and comprising the residue of Thrace extending from Kavalla along the coast of the Aegean Sea to the line of the Chatalja Hills behind Constantinople, reserving to the League of Nations proper control of the fortifications which command the Dardanelles to insure the free navigation of the straits between the Aegean and the Black seas; and,

"Whereas, Thrace is racially and geographically a proper part of ancient Greece; and,

"Whereas, The Greeks in the 100 years since their emancipation from the domination of the Turks and the establishment of the independent kingdom of Greece, have striven consistently for the redemption of Thrace from alien rule; and,

"Whereas, The requirements of Bulgaria for the accommodation of its maritime commerce at an Aegean port may be completely satisfied upon the same terms which the Greeks have accorded Serbian commerce in the port of Saloniki; now therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that those parts of Thrace which have been surrendered by Bulgaria and Turkey to the principal allied and associated powers and extending to the line of Chatalja Hills, behind Constantinople, should be awarded by the Peace Conference to Greece and become incorporated in the Kingdom of Greece, proper control of the fortifications which command the Dardanelles being retained under the authority of the League of Nations, and Greece being charged with the duty of granting to Bulgaria arrangements for the accommodation of Bulgarian commerce at an Aegean port, of a similar character to the commercial accommodations granted Serbia at Saloniki."

Memoir on Thrace

College Professors Appeal to President Wilson for Fair Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Prof. A. D. W. Hamlin and C. D. Miller of Columbia University, Edward Capps of Princeton, Carroll Brown of New York City College and William Bates of Pennsylvania, representing 225 members of the faculties of universities and colleges in different parts of the United States, came to Washington on Saturday and presented to President Wilson, through his secretary, a memoir in behalf of Greece, especially in reference to her claims to Thrace. They afterward called upon the Secretary of State and gave him a copy of the petition, which follows, in full:

"Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, Washington, District of Columbia.—Dear Mr. President: The undersigned, prompted by a desire to see America's reputation for justice and fair play fully sustained in our government's attitude toward the Near East question, beg to bring the following facts to your immediate consideration:

"Among the many problems arising out of the defeat of Turkey in the World War, the disposal of the parts of Thrace and Constantinople is by far the most important, and in the proper solution of this question the Hellenic people and State, owing to its geographical position and ethnological connection, is most intensely and most justly interested.

"Ever since the downfall of the Byzantine Empire, when the Greeks came finally under the domination of the Turks, they have never ceased, whether in Europe or Asia, to strive for their liberation from the tyrannical yoke of their Ottoman conquerors.

"The creation of the Hellenic State, as the result of the Greek War of Independence of 1821-1828 was only a first step in this direction, for it still left the larger part of the Greek people under the rule of the Sultan. This partial and totally inadequate settlement of the question has ever since been a fruitful source of disturbance in the Orient, and has occasioned the shedding of much blood in repeated revolutions, which have always been accompanied by terrific massacres of the down-trodden Greeks.

Greek Character of Thrace

"Though subsequent annexations of lands inhabited by Hellenic people and in particular the acquisitions of territory that resulted from the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, have partially

righted the wrong then done, nearly 2,000,000 Hellenes still remain under the cruel rule of the Ottomans.

"Thrace is one of the Turkish provinces which in spite of foreign conquests, has never lost its Greek character. It is a historical fact that while other parts of the Balkan Peninsula, inhabited by Greek populations, were at various times invaded by Slavs and others, who made permanent settlements here and there, Thrace, on account of its proximity to Constantinople, to which it served as a bulwark throughout the existence of the Byzantine Empire, was always effectively protected from invasion.

"As the Turkish statistics of 1894 state, the population of Thrace, exclusive of the vilayet of Constantinople, consisted of 304,537 Greeks, 265,359 Turks and 72,758 Bulgarians. In 1910, again according to Turkish statistics which are obviously exaggerated, there were 366,363 Greeks, 508,311 Turks and 107,843 Bulgarians, while the statistics of the Patriarchate drawn up in 1912 show a distribution into 393,519 Greeks, 344,011 Turks and 67,843 Bulgarians.

"It is a well-known fact that for many years the Turkish Government has tried to alter the Hellenic character of Thrace by settling Muhammadan immigrants there, and has more recently been compelling the Greek people, by various forcible measures, to leave their homes and emigrate to Greece and other countries.

"In a precisely similar way, too, the Bulgarians, upon the annexation of part of Western Thrace to their State by the Treaty of Bucharest in 1912, and particularly during the present war, have deported large numbers of the Greek population of that region to Bulgaria, where a large proportion of them have died of ill-treatment and starvation.

"The fact that during the election of deputies to the Turkish Parliament in 1912 an agreement was reached between the Greek Ecumenical Patriarchate and the Bulgarian Exarchate by which seven seats were allotted to the Greeks of Thrace and Constantinople and only one to the Bulgarians, is a sure proof that the Bulgarians themselves at that time admitted the numerical superiority of the Greeks in Thrace.

"One of the beneficial results of the recent war, which in a measure weighs against its calamities, is the application of the principle of nationalities, in violation of which various peoples had for many centuries been kept asunder against their wishes. It is by virtue of this principle of self-determination that new states have been created and various nationalities have been united with those of their brethren who already had a national government of their own.

"Only Greece, as it seems, which at a most critical juncture contributed so largely to the speedy termination of the war, has not realized the age-long aspirations of the Hellenic people, both in and out of Greece, for union with the mother-country, although many of the soldiers in these armies were volunteers from Thrace, Asia Minor and other parts of Turkey.

United States Aid Promised

"Our own government has recognized the services thus rendered by Greece and has committed itself to support her rights in an official statement issued in 1918 to the Greek people by the American Ministry to Greece. It reads: 'The people of the United States view with admiration the unselfishness and courage with which the Greek people, animated by that love of liberty and devotion to right which they have inherited from a long line of heroic ancestors, are fighting to preserve the freedom for which their patriotic forefathers valiantly fought. Claiming similar ideals and moved by the same principles of right and justice, the Government and people of the United States are determined that the fullest possible measure of assistance shall be rendered to Greece, and that her integrity shall be preserved and her rights secured in any final negotiations for peace that shall take place.'

"As will be seen by the above statement, not only is the territorial integrity of Greece guaranteed, but also her rights are to be protected in any final negotiations for peace that shall take place.

"We therefore believe that by virtue of the principle of nationalities, Thrace should be united with Greece. If, however, Thrace is to be governed under the system of mandates, the wishes of the Greeks and other civilized peoples in Thrace, as in the case of Armenia, should be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.' (Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations) and the change in the ethnological proportions which has been brought about by massacre, death through starvation, and deportations, should be taken into account as in the case of Armenia."

ITALIAN RAILWAY STRIKE NOT AVERTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—Contrary to the optimistic forecasts of some days ago, a general strike on the Italian railways has not been averted. It is stated, however, that, so far, under 30 per cent of the railwaymen have obeyed the strike order, and partial service is being maintained. The government is taking energetic measures to deal with the situation, and the Rome prefecture has issued a manifesto, prohibiting public meetings, and entry to the railway station, except by passengers.

PROBABLE TERMS OF JUGO-SLAV REPLY

Answer to Adriatic Compromise Reaches Paris—Note Rejects Proposals Made by Council—Tributes to Mr. Clemenceau

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Jugo-Slav reply to the Adriatic compromise reached Paris this afternoon. While receding slightly from the former position on certain points, the note rejects the proposals made by the Peace Conference and if the declaration of Francis Nitti, the Italian Premier, that Italy has spoken her last word can be taken at its face value, the situation is still far from a solution.

The writer has no official information to convey, but gives the following as his opinion regarding the Jugo-Slav reply. The Jugo-Slavs will insist on the necessity of abiding by President Wilson's frontiers in Istria, and will demand that Fiume be constituted an autonomous city under the League of Nations with an internationalized port, according them certain privileges. They will demand the absolute possession of Susak, the suburb of Fiume, with its port, also the annexation of Dalmatia with the exception of Zara, which would obtain a similar régime to Fiume, and that all the Adriatic islands with the exception of Lussin and Pelagosa, shall be Jugo-Slav. The future status of Albania lends itself to compromise.

The Logical Settlement

While this represents the logical settlement and the one most calculated to assure a stable situation in the Adriatic, it entails a considerable reduction of the Italian aspirations and may provoke a rupture in the present negotiations. Whether the new developments will interfere with the arrangements to break up the conference remains to be seen.

Prior to the receipt of the reply Mr. Lloyd George decided to leave tomorrow and Mr. Nitti made arrangements to return to Rome tonight. The probabilities are that this program will be carried out.

There is nothing new to report concerning Russia, though the arrangements for defense against any further Bolshevik aggression are said to be proceeding. At today's meeting of the Supreme Council farewell messages to Mr. Clemenceau were read by various members of the council.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Before the Supreme Council was finally adjourned today David Lloyd George, the British Premier, asked that the following statement be entered upon the minutes of the council:

"Conscious of the inestimable services which Mr. George Clemenceau, president during more than a year of the Peace Conference, has rendered the cause of peace, and grateful to him, as we are, for the dignity, impartiality and wisdom with which he has conducted our deliberations, we, his colleagues, desire to express to him our unalterable esteem, as well as our hope that in the calm of his retirement he may live long enough to see his incomparable work bear fruit for the glory of France and the renewal of the prosperity of the world."

Hugh C. Wallace, the United States Ambassador, who followed Mr. Lloyd George, said:

"Mr. President: It is a deep regret for me not to have been able to be present tonight in these deliberations and to profit by your great wisdom and your incomparable good temper. I have learned to know you, and that is to say to love you, and President Wilson already had told me how deeply attached he was to you. I want to express to you the sentiment we feel for you and to wish you a long and happy life."

Mr. Clemenceau's Reply

Mr. Clemenceau, in thanking the council for its expressions of esteem, said in part:

"If Great Britain, the United States, Italy, and Japan remain united, there is a guarantee of peace which exceeds all those guarantees which can be put on paper. If one day these nations are separated, I dare not think of the misfortunes which may result.

"We have arrived here somewhat disconcerted by the gravity of the problems set and the difficulty of settling them. When fighting the enemy all necessarily were in agreement, each joyfully giving his life for his country. But it is not necessarily the same when one needs to calculate and realize the fruits of victory and to settle each one's share.

"We have, however, tried to accomplish that difficult task, and it may truly be said that I have never presided over your meetings. They were not presided over. We exchanged thoughts, strictly speaking. We never experienced difficulties in our discussions and the president never had to exercise his powers. We have been friends charged with a great duty—to make peace, to prolong the state of peace first of all between ourselves, while increasing the chances of peace for humanity.

"We have all defended what we believed to be the interest of our countries, but never has the necessity of a common understanding been lost sight of. I further believe that we all are agreed today to say that the special interests of each nationality

must be considered and respected; there cannot be a tranquil Europe if the rights of each one are not recognized.

Alliance Must Be Maintained

"I have been sometimes reproached for making too many concessions. The same reproach has been made against other heads of governments, but I am calm in the knowledge, I am sure you all are of my power having been guided in the expression of my opinions or in the conclusions we have reached except by the single idea that the nations who shed so much blood had the right, first of all, to have their national claims satisfied, and then to have those claims reconciled, each to the other and embodied in one great peace inspired by common interest.

"I shall not lose sight of the peace we are completing and shall continue to follow its progress until my last breath. I shall try by all good wishes, at least, to do all in my power for the solidity of that peace, for, indeed, if by misfortune the elements of discord should arise among you, how terrible the thought that the best blood of the civilized world, the blood of our soldiers, should be shed in vain for hopes that would not be realized.

"I will not believe that such an eventuality is possible. I know the sentiments of my friend Mr. Millerand, I know that he, as I, is convinced that an alliance for a lasting understanding must be maintained between all the peoples represented here."

Prisoner Repatriation to Begin Soon

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The repatriation of German prisoners is about to begin, and two German boats, the Ruwen and Menilla, are to arrive at Rouen tomorrow. All arrangements have been made to transport immediately 1,500 prisoners. Two other boats, arriving at St. Nazaire, will transport 500 officers and 700 soldiers to Germany. German trains for use on the line between Limburg, Mannheim and Neuenburg were delivered today to the Rhens railway.

Council's Official Communication

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The official communication of the Supreme Council issued this evening says:

"The Council took cognizance of the Jugo-Slav answer to the Italian plan for settlement of the Adriatic question. The Jugo-Slav Government having made reservations, it has been asked to give a definite reply on the subject between now and the end of the week. Mr. Pachitch and Mr. Trumbitch (the Jugo-Slav representatives) were heard.

"Mr. Millerand, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, Mr. de Martino, Ambassador Wallace and Baron Matsui will meet at 11 o'clock Wednesday in the Quai d'Orsay to examine in what form the inter-allied diplomatic pourparlers will be continued henceforth."

Hungarian Premier's Views

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Monday).—Resentment over the terms of the Peace Treaty recently presented to the Hungarian delegates at Neuilly is continuing to be voiced by the press and by political leaders. In a speech yesterday the Premier, Charles Huszar, said:

"We are impotent, but never for a moment will we renounce our claims. We will wait until we are strong again and then convert our enemies by diplomacy—not by arms—confident in our historic powers of resistance and endurance."

Plans of Ambassadors' Conference

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The Supreme Council decided this morning that the new conference of ambassadors would be inaugurated on Monday, January 26. This conference, taking up part of the work of the Supreme Council, which virtually concluded its labors last night, will be entrusted with the task of insuring the carrying out of the Treaty of Versailles and the discussion of current routine matters connected with peace affairs. The great questions of international policy, however, will be reserved for settlement at conferences in which the heads of the allied governments will sit.

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MAXIM LITVINOFF AND ALLIED POLICY

Bolshevist Representative at Copenhagen Says He Believes His Government Is Favorable to Resuming Trade Relations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—It is authoritatively stated that the O'Grady-Litvinoff negotiations at Copenhagen have taken a much more hopeful turn and details regarding the exchange of prisoners are being settled satisfactorily. It is added that there is every probability that the corn stored in the granaries of western Russia will be available for relieving Central Europe in the near future.

Meanwhile, Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevist representative, has informed a Reuter correspondent that he has not yet been approached on the points raised by the Supreme Council's decision regarding trading with Russia, but is quite ready to negotiate if he is approached. He said that the Russian cooperative societies had necessarily undergone a change since the abolition of the capitalist régime in Russia but had been permitted to continue their operations and their members still elected their executive.

New Representatives Needed

The Supreme Council, he said, seemed to think that everything should be done through the few men in London and Paris, who formerly represented the cooperative societies and who are counter-revolutionaries, but if the Soviet Government agreed to the proposed change, it must certainly be through new representatives sent by the societies. Mr. Litvinoff added that he did not know what his government's intentions were, but he believed they would be favorable to the proposition.

George Lansbury, of the Daily Herald of London, who arrived in Copenhagen on Monday and conferred first with Mr. Litvinoff and then with Capt. James O'Grady, the British representative, has also furnished his paper with an interview with Mr. Litvinoff regarding the allied decision.

In this interview Mr. Litvinoff would express no opinion regarding the effect on Russia itself of the Paris decision, which, he remarked, is more over only a paper declaration as yet and also has certain reservations, possibly intended to frustrate its effect. One of these was the mention of the cooperative societies as the only channel for trade. This, he regarded as an attempt to enforce certain changes in Soviet Russia's economic system.

Trade Has Been Nationalized

For instance, he said, Russia's whole export and import trade has been nationalized and must be transacted through a Commissariat for Trade and Industry and its agencies. The Russian Government may or may not find it convenient to undertake foreign business through the cooperative societies which are now working in full harmony with other soviet institutions, but it naturally would resent having its choice of agencies dictated from without or a monopoly bestowed on a certain group of Russians.

Mr. Litvinoff further objected that trade cannot be satisfactorily conducted between countries not fully and mutually represented and without free postal and telegraphic intercourse. If, he said, the Paris decision does not imply such intercourse, it may be of little use to Russia or the world. Another more vital point, he continued, was that if the Allies continue to compel the northern border states to remain at war with Soviet Russia, they will in effect still be blockading her, while in the south access to the liberated regions and to the Black Sea ports may be obstructed for some time by counter-revolutionary bands. In short, Mr. Litvinoff considered the

importance of the decision depended on the sincerity of the Allies' intentions and general policy toward Russia.

Finally he ridiculed the talk of a Bolshevist menace to Asia, declaring that Soviet Russia only longs to stop fighting, if the "capitalist governments" will let her do so.

FEATURES OF NEW FRENCH CABINET

Government Composed of Technicians, Specialists Being Put at Head of Each Department—Finance Minister's Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The new French Cabinet is composed of technicians and represents an innovation in France, specialists being placed at the head of each department and new ministries and undersecretariats being created, features which mark the desire to organize new bodies to cope with the economical problems of the day.

Thus, Alexander Millerand, the new Premier, has appealed to men unknown in political circles but eminent in their particular spheres of activity. Syndicalism will henceforth be represented in the French Government in the person of Mr. Coupat, secretary-general of the Federation of Mechanics, who has been named Undersecretary of State for Technical Instruction, and Mr. Ricard, secretary-general of the National Confederation of Agricultural Associations, who has been named Minister of Agriculture.

Frederick Francois-Marsal, who has been named Minister of Finance, is a director of the Bank of the Parisian Union and has original schemes. For example, he believes that taxation ought to strike fortunes that are inherited while salaries should be freed from direct and obligatory taxation.

Mr. Millerand intends to join to the presidency of the council a new organism to centralize important affairs springing up in the different ministerial departments. The creation of a Ministry of Pensions, which has been entrusted to Andrew Maginot, has been favorably welcomed.

New Cabinet Visits Raymond Poincaré

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The president of the council and the members of the new Cabinet have paid a visit to Mr. Poincaré, who indicated to the ministers the great task they will have to accomplish. Alexander Millerand and his Cabinet then visited Paul Deschanel, the President-elect, who expressed his confidence in his Premier and the new ministers. The members and Mr. Millerand then thanked the new President of the Republic and expressed the hope which himself and his collaborators placed in the advice a patriot such as Mr. Deschanel would give them. On leaving the Chamber, Mr. Millerand went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where he met among others, Stephen Fichon, Mr. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Francis Nitti, and Marshal Foch.

Mr. Millerand intends to reorganize the important service of ministry of foreign affairs and to reestablish the post of secretary-general, suppressed since the departure of Jules Cambon. This post is to be given to Maurice Paleologue, who was director of political and commercial affairs in 1912, and French Ambassador at Petrograd from 1914 until the outbreak of the Russian revolution.

Reception to Alsace Parliamentarians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The parliamentarians from Alsace-Lorraine were received this afternoon in the City Hall in Paris by Raymond Poincaré and Paul Deschanel. Adrien Houdin, a member of the municipal council, greeted them and they expressed their gratitude for the reception of the City of Paris. It was noted that the Socialist municipal councilors abstained from taking part in the ceremony.

Cabinet's Declaration of Policy

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The new Cabinet's declaration of policy, to be read to Parliament on Thursday was submitted to the Council of Ministers tonight by the new Premier, Alexander Millerand, and received the approval of the council.

The declaration outlines general views without dealing in detail with many of the problems growing out of the war which it says are, in general, of equal importance.

The declaration opens with a tribute to the former Premier, George Clemenceau. Regarding foreign affairs, it affirms it to be the Cabinet's intention to follow French political traditions in full accord with France's allies. The declaration calls for exact execution of the German Peace Treaty. It says the League of Nations can be of great aid in that direction and should be strengthened and developed.

Concerning internal affairs, besides urging new taxation, greater production and less consumption, the declaration promises fulfillment of the government's pledges to soldiers.

The document concludes by recalling that the Republic intends to govern the country without religious interference, remarking that separation of church and state is not a state of war, but of liberty.

MOTION DENIED TO RESEAT NEW YORK SOCIALISTS

Assembly Judiciary Committee Also Refuses Motions for Dismissal of Proceedings and for a Bill of Particulars

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York.—Four motions offered by counsel for the suspended Socialist assemblymen were denied yesterday by the Judiciary Committee which is hearing their case. The first, which was offered on Tuesday, was Morris Hillquit's motion that the proceedings be dismissed, as being without warrant in the Constitution or in the statutes of the State of New York, and therefore illegal and void. An exception for Mr. Hillquit was noted.

Gilbert E. Roe for the Socialists then moved at great length that the committee report back to the Assembly that the five members be re-seated, to which John B. Stanchfield of counsel for the committee replied that he proposed to prove that the Socialist Party aimed to overthrow the government. After further argument by Mr. Hillquit that the Assembly could not act legally because it was deprived of the vote of the five suspended members, this motion was also denied.

Seymour Stedman, of counsel for the Socialists, moved that it be ruled that the charges must be such as to constitute a cognizable offense, to which Martin W. Littleton, for the committee, replied, drawing attention to what he called the secret allegiance of the Socialists to an invisible empire of revolutionary force, and answering Mr. Hillquit's statement that what is treason today may be law tomorrow, he said that treason would be law tomorrow if you allowed traitors to write the law.

Mr. Hillquit, referring to Mr. Littleton's statement about treason, entered into an explanation to show that all progress had resulted from advanced ideas which were called treasonable at their first utterance, as witness the birth of this country.

Mr. Stedman then replied to Mr. Littleton, saying that The Star-Spangled Banner was not a legal argument.

Judge Sutherland's Argument

Judge Arthur E. Sutherland concluded the argument for the Assembly counsel, declaring that "the extreme candor of the counsel for the suspended Socialists showed that they had given a pledge to their party which disqualified them from sitting in the Assembly, to which Mr. Stedman replied that he had never admitted that the five members had signed their resignations and handed them to their party leaders, and he denied that they were members of an "unseen empire pledged to violence."

The chairman overruled the motion, reserving to Mr. Hillquit the right to file a statement on the subject of the charges, and the Socialists, in a long speech demanded a minute bill of particulars of the charges, with specifications as to where, when, and by whom the various acts and words were committed, stated, or written.

Mr. Stanchfield replied and, after some objection by Mr. Hillquit, stated that the words of the complaint against the five suspended members and the Socialist Party of America, as to their being in solidarity with the Soviet Government of Russia, were written by Mr. Block himself in the resolution offered before the Socialist convention in Chicago and that counsel for the suspended members knew more about Socialism than he or the committee could possibly know.

Mr. Hillquit replied that a fair trial was impossible without a bill of particulars. He must be acquainted with the charges, otherwise how could he meet them, and have experts and documents and witnesses ready?

The chairman, in denying the motion, said that he would take every care for Mr. Hillquit's rights and keep him apprised of the evidence to be produced, and if necessary give him the necessary delay to produce his witnesses and documents.

The chairman ordered all witnesses who had been subpoenaed to appear this morning at 10:30, and the meeting adjourned at 5:45 p. m.

Suspension Called Illegal

Mr. Roe's speech in support of his motion to reseat the assemblymen occupied the better part of the morning session. He endeavored to show that the suspension was an illegal act, and that all subsequent acts of the Assembly were illegal, including the appointment of the Judiciary Committee. He went on to say that if the suspension was illegal it was an act of violence. He denied the statement made on Tuesday that the right to suspend and went on to show that in his opinion the Assembly had ever been suspended from the House, excepting for disorderly behavior, and he challenged the counsel for the Assembly to produce a single case in the Legislature of the State of New York where a member duly elected and sworn had been suspended except for violation of the rules, disorderly conduct or some contemptuous action interfering with the orderly transaction

of the business of the House. He asserted that if no precedent could be found, then this entire proceeding was invalid.

Need of Precedent Asserted

Mr. Stanchfield in reply stated that if no precedent could be found, the present occasion demanded and required that the Assembly of the State in defense of its own dignity, should make a precedent. He then went on to say that they were not engaged in a discussion of the philosophy or economics of Socialism, but in an investigation of its tactics, its methods, and its practical program, which called for the overturn of the power of the State of New York and its annihilation. That is the question, he said, that is presented to the committee. He said there was a difference between taking an oath at the bar of the House, as was done at Washington, and the procedure for the New York Assembly, where the members might take the oath of office at their homes or in the office of the Secretary of State, or even transmit it by mail, so that the only way that a member's right to a seat could be contested was by denying him the right to his seat. Apart from this, the Roberts case is an analogous case, he said, and in addition, the member who moved the resolution to refer the question of Mr. Roberts' right to sit in Congress was appointed by the Speaker as chairman of the committee that investigated Mr. Roberts' qualifications and the charges against him; so that unquestionably the Assembly was acting within its rights in the present case, he declared.

Mr. Stedman's Argument

Mr. Hillquit endeavored to show just how Mr. Roe's motion differed from the one offered by Mr. Hillquit on Tuesday, and contended that the present inquiry could not be continued because the Assembly, to which the report would be offered, was five members short of the legal number of 150.

After the denial of the motion, Mr. Stedman went into the charges in detail, to show that they were not such as constituted a cognizable offense, and he pointed out that opinion had changed so much in regard to Soviet Russia that Europe was now trading with the cooperative societies of Russia, according to press reports, and the fact that the Socialists had expressed sympathy with Russia was no more than expressing sympathy with self-determination in Ireland or Egypt or India. He asked how the committee knew that Russia today stood for wild and disorderly anarchy, and went into a statement showing how the Russians were developing their country, which the chairman said was outside the question.

Mr. Stedman then called attention to Socialists in France, Germany, Italy, and Norway, sitting in the various legislative houses, and even in England. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden had, along with the Socialists in these other countries, expressed sympathy for the fight of Soviet Russia to govern itself in the Soviet form.

Keeping of Party Pledge Defended

Mr. Stedman went on to defend the keeping of their party pledge by Socialists and endeavored to show that it was on a par with a Democrat or a Republican being faithful to his party platform. He also defended the Socialist attitude during the war, that the war was an economic war, that the economic conflict ran all the way from London to Bombay for possession of raw materials. He concluded by saying:

"If this party advocated and urged its members to refrain from taking part in the war in any shape or manner and did affirmatively urge them to refuse to engage even in the production of munitions of war and other necessities used in the prosecution of the war, and did thereby stamp the said party and all its members, and so forth, if that is proven against the party and these men are members of it, we will have nothing to say to these chambers in humiliation."

Mr. Littleton, in reply to Mr. Stedman, said of the Socialists: "It stands out that they are the citizens not in reality of the country which sustains and maintains them, but they are citizens of this invisible empire known as the International, which projects itself as a revolutionary force into every country, menacing its institutions and threatening its overthrow. Their allegiance, before they ever entered upon the threshold of this Chamber, was given to this empire, which transcends at one time with the softness of parliamentary reform, and which declares itself in favor of revolution with force, according to the place and time where it may so declare."

Attack on Constitution Alleged

Mr. Littleton declared it was the Constitution that the Socialists desired to overthrow. Supposing, he said, with reference to the Socialists giving their pledge to follow the instructions of their executive committee, that it were proved that members of the Assembly had given their obligations to the bankers, or the capitalist class, to do their bidding on pain of expulsion; to defend such a policy, he said, would be on a par with the Socialist counsel defending the action of the Socialist assemblymen.

Speaking of the question before the committee of the five assemblymen's qualifications to seats in the Assembly and the charges being brought against them, he said:

"This case will reach further as time goes on, and when we come to understand that everything that embarrases our ideals of liberty, and what we expect our children to take from us unimpaired, everything which came to us as the product of these illustrious men to whose labor and genius we owe everything we have, when we understand that this is the object of the deliberate assault of these men waged in words of peace, when compelled to, but used as violence and force when they dare to, and that is the overthrow of constitutional liberty

in America, I say that question, before it is over, will arouse the country. No Tempest in a Teapot

"It will not be a tempest in a teapot, Mr. Chairman, it will be a question as to whether they can hypocritically masquerade as a political party, and strike hands with every agency of force and revolution, and still make simple American people understand they are not sworn enemies of their country, and ready to overthrow it. That question will yet be understood and must be understood. I say, therefore, Mr. Chairman, the charges are not innocuous, that the charges are not inadequate. I submit that these charges lay upon your conscience and upon your judgment the discharge of the duty to your country, greater than any other duty to which you have been sworn."

After asserting that the Socialist Party was standing for a new despotism, not of kings but of the mob, he concluded by stating that the charges were sufficient and complete for the purpose of finding out whether these men were entitled to their seats.

New York Aldermen Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Board of Aldermen has adopted a resolution urging the Assembly to rescind its suspension of the Socialist members, the Democrats and Socialists uniting against the Republicans. The debate developed that two years ago a Republican alderman had drawn up a resolution against seating the Socialist aldermen, but that the Democrats had refused to agree to it and it had not been introduced. If the Assembly succeeds in its present attempt at Albany, the Republicans will bring action for investigation of the Socialist aldermen, it is said.

RADICALS INDICTED UNDER ILLINOIS LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—William Bros Lloyd, so-called millionaire radical, and 37 other radicals, were indicted by a special grand jury in the Criminal Court here yesterday under the state sedition law passed by the last Legislature. Among the others indicted were A. Wagenknecht, of Cleveland, Ohio, national secretary of the Communist Labor Party; John Reed, Communist Labor Party editor; L. E. Katferfeld, of Kansas, and four other members of the national executive committee of that party.

Members of the executive committee of the Cook County organization were also included in the indictments. William Bros Lloyd was formerly connected with the National Socialist Party and withdrew when the Left Wing split took place at the Chicago convention. Bonds in most cases were fixed at \$10,000, and the accused are to be arraigned next Monday.

MEXICAN POLICY TEST EXPECTED SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Whether the Mexican Government will adhere to its announced policy of refusing to issue passports to witnesses who attack the Carranza administration before the Fall committee investigating Mexican relations here will be tested soon as a result of testimony given yesterday by Henry Forbes, who spent 20 years in Mexico as a promoter. Mr. Forbes plans to return to Matamoros for his effects and will communicate to the committee the results of his efforts to have his passport issued. He denounced article 27 of the Queretaro constitution as having been devised by Luis Cabrera and as "the most ingenious piece of legislation ever conceived for stealing subsoil deposits on land owned by private individuals." He said that it is being invoked to confiscate or allow the theft by others of land held by Americans under clear title. Bandit raids along the border, he asserted, occurred every two weeks in 1915.

DISPATCH OF SHIPS TO BLACK SEA EXPLAINED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British Admiralty has announced that the dispatch of warships to the Black Sea from Malta is for the purpose of protecting the refugees in that section, and involves no new policy whatever, being merely a necessary precautionary measure in view of the Bolshevik advance. Similar steps have been taken in the case of Vladivostok, in view of the Siberian situation.

Departure of Fleet Announced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Reuters message from Malta dated January 17 announces the departure of Vice-Admiral Sir John de Robeck with the fleet and states that accommodation is being prepared for casualties from South Russia. The message added, it is stated, that the Atlantic fleet, which is coming to the Mediterranean, is to remain until after the solution of all the Eastern problems.

PLAN PROPOSED FOR NEW TZECH ARMY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Wednesday)—The Tzecho-Slovak National Defense Ministry has introduced a bill providing for compulsory service between the ages of 20 and 40 years. The service involves two years with the colors, 150,000 recruits being called up each year.

HUGHES BRIEF ON SOCIALISTS' CASE

Committee of Association of the Bar of the City of New York Submits There Is No Question Properly Before the Inquisitors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The brief and statement prepared by the special committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and presented to the Assembly Judiciary Committee were made public here by the office of Charles E. Hughes, leader of the committee.

Although opposed to Socialism and the Socialist Party and not representing them, the committee submits that there is no question properly before the Judiciary Committee of any disqualification on the part of these members, and that no charges against them of any constitutional disqualification or of any misconduct in office or of any violation of law on their part have been properly laid. It urges that the members under suspicion should at once be restored to the privileges of their seats and that if it is desired to present any charges against them of any violation of law, such charges should be properly formulated, and that until such charges, properly laid, have been established by proof after due opportunity to be heard, these members shall enjoy all the privileges of their seats in recognition of their own rights and of the rights of their constituencies.

Postulates Said to Be Undisputed

The brief presents citations from the Assembly proceedings on the day of suspension and gives the legal basis of the following postulates, presented by the committee as undisputed facts:

That the members under suspension were duly elected to the Assembly. That when they appeared with their credentials they were admitted to take the oath of office and that they did take it and were admitted to the privileges of the House.

That they participated in the election of the Speaker and otherwise acted as members until their suspension. That they were denied the privileges of their seats without a hearing or opportunity to be heard.

That prior to suspension there was no charge against them and there is none pending against them that they were not duly elected, or that they are not qualified under the Constitution, or that they are not mentally sound, or have not taken the oath, or have been convicted of crime, or of any overt act constituting a criminal offense, or of any violation of the law, or of any misconduct while members of the Assembly.

That the suspension has denied to them all the privileges of their seats. Five Districts Unrepresented

Without representation in the Assembly, with no vacancies that can be filled by election or otherwise, and that this denial or representation will continue as long as the inquiry lasts, which may be until the end of the legislative session.

The following propositions are submitted as abundantly supported by reason and precedent:

That the power of the Assembly under the Constitution to be the judges of the qualifications of its own members is not an arbitrary power, but is to be exercised as a prerogative in accord with the fundamental conceptions of due process and the essentials of representative government.

That all questions as to the existence of disqualification in the case of a member-elect are properly presented before he is admitted to membership in the Assembly.

That after the oath has been administered and he has been admitted to the privileges of the House he cannot be deprived of those privileges except by expulsion; he cannot be expelled except on proper charges and after due opportunity to be heard.

That after he has taken the oath and been admitted he cannot be suspended or denied his privileges pending inquiry.

That a member-elect cannot be denied the privilege of taking the oath, or after it has been taken, it cannot be denied adequacy, merely because of any alleged opinion, mental state, or intent claimed to be inconsistent with the oath.

Constitutional Provision

That, mindful of history and as a safeguard of political liberty and representative institutions, it was expressly ordained in the federal Constitution that no other oath, declaration or test save that set forth in the Constitution should be required as a qualification for office, and that no test of loyalty or political tenet as a qualification of membership in addition to the oath.

That it is of the essence of representative government that no member shall be expelled or deprived of his privileges merely because of political opinions or affiliation with a political party, in the absence of any proved violation of law or misconduct.

That it is essential to the security of the community and to the maintenance of law and order that the peaceful means of political expression through the ballot box and representatives in legislative assemblies should not be denied or constituencies disfranchised because of political opinion.

That it is of the essence of the institutions of liberty that it be recognized that guilt is personal and cannot be attributed to the holding of opinion or to mere intent, in the absence of overt act.

And that "we deem it important this vital issue, the decision of which is essential to the security of the republic, should not be obscured by the

reception of testimony, statement or declarations as to matters here or abroad, in the attempt to indict a political party or organization without first laying proper charges, with proper specifications, with proper connecting members accused of personal and guilty participation in illegal acts."

The Bradlaugh and Wilkes Cases

Among other citations from history and law, the brief informs the committee where they can find a full account of the cases of Charles Bradlaugh and John Wilkes in England, both of which, it says, should be studied in connection with the Albany case. The brief says in part:

"We are not engaged in the trial of the Socialist Party of America. It is a proposition fraught with the utmost danger to representative government, to say that a political constituency may be disfranchised because of the political creed of a party with which its elected representative is directly or indirectly affiliated. We have passed beyond that stage in political development when heresy-hunting is a permitted sport. The right to speak, to be represented by those whom the electorate desires, must be guaranteed to the most obscure, to the most erring, to those of opinions regarded as unsound, and they who desire to perpetuate liberty must repel every attack upon representative government, whatever they be, whom the several electorates may choose. If a majority can exclude the whole or a part of the minority because it deems the political views entertained by them hurtful, then free government is at an end.

Review by Public Opinion

"He would be indeed a bold individual who would assert that any American legislative body can set up an arbitrary standard or qualification of its members that finds no sanction in the general will of the people and that is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. The fact that there is no power save public opinion that can review the action of such a body makes it especially incumbent upon its members to refrain from the exercise of arbitrary power or from the establishment of new standards contrary to the spirit of the times.

The exclusion or expulsion of elected representatives because of their political opinions is certain to foster the very ideas that are sought to be suppressed. Hyde Park meetings and soap-box oratory constitute the most efficient safety valve against resort to the discontented to physical force. No better weapon can be given to them than the crown of martyrdom. The very evils that are feared and that are sought to be counteracted by the resolution pursuant to which the respondents have been suspended will be precipitated by the action taken."

STRUGGLE IS URGED AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Polish official wireless message states that Mr. Sazonoff, Mr. Czhaslovik, and Mr. Savinkoff have arrived in Warsaw on a political mission.

Mr. Tchaikovsky stated in an interview that there is need for an instant alliance between all the Slav nations, owing to the failure of European action against Bolshevism and the lack of sincerity toward Poland and Finland, displayed by the leaders of anti-Bolshevist forces.

The struggle against Bolshevism must be conducted, he said, by all the nations which once formed a part of the Russian Empire. The message adds that Mr. Tchaikovsky is leaving for South Russia to clear up the situation.

A further message states that the delegates of the Polish social organizations have conferred at Warsaw regarding the defense of the Polish societies against Bolshevism.

MANY REDS ARRESTED IN SEATTLE RAID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—In a general sweep of the city on Monday night by the police, 352 alleged Reds in numerous meeting places were arrested, quantities of seditious literature were seized and the accused were lodged in the detention station of the United States Immigration Department. The raid was the culmination of an effort to break up the Soviet organization in this city.

Connection between the Russian Soviet Communist Party and the I. W. W. has been clearly established. In the raid in November the police secured full and accurate lists of the membership. It is believed that all the Reds who are capable of making trouble are now in custody.

ROME-TOKYOTRIPLANE REACHES SALONIKA

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Caproni triplane, which left here on Sunday in the attempted flight to Tokyo under the auspices of the Italian Government, arrived at Salonika on Monday, according to advices received here today. The departure from Rome on this machine inaugurated the race, preparations for which have been in progress for several months.

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RUSSIAN POLICY OF ALLIES WELCOMED

Dr. Polovtsev Discusses Aspects of Prospect Opened by the Decision to Resume Trade Relations With the Bolsheviks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Although matters have not developed far enough yet to admit of definite conclusions, Dr. Varvara Polovtsev, secretary of the joint committee of Russian cooperative societies in London, discussed with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today some aspects of the prospect opened up by the latest allied decision regarding Russia.

Dr. Polovtsev, who has on several occasions in the past few years described in these columns the efforts of the societies to maintain some degree of commercial intercourse between Russia and the outside world through all the vicissitudes through which the former has passed, frankly welcomed a decision which, if adhered to, would be, she considers, in line with the policy she has always advocated.

Only Means of Solving Problem

It has always been her contention, that is to say, that the Russian problem is incapable of solution by armed force and particularly by foreign intervention and that the resumption of commercial intercourse is the only means of reestablishing contact between Russia and the rest of the world and of rendering the Russian people capable of acting for themselves, by restoring them mentally and physically.

Dr. Polovtsev's only anxiety now is lest the Allies' avowed program should be modified in execution, or that an attempt be made to continue the old methods side by side with the new. She was inclined, for instance, to regard today's talk of the impending dispatch of 200,000 allied troops to the Caucasus as an indication of the possibility of the latter contingency and accordingly refused to be over optimistic at present.

Scheme Considered Feasible

Meanwhile, judged on its own merits, Dr. Polovtsev considered the scheme of resuming trade through the medium of the cooperative societies eminently feasible, although, as ways and means have yet to be discussed, she was unable to enter into any details. The proposed medium, she pointed out, however, has the inevitable advantage of being entirely non-political, while its organization is so widespread that its members within their families number nearly 45,000,000 and it can operate throughout Russia.

As for the Bolsheviks, Dr. Polovtsev is confident that the resumption of commercial intercourse is such a vital necessity for them that they are very unlikely to place any serious obstacle in its way when it comes to the point, just as they have already found the cooperative movement too essential to the life of the community to permit of its suppression even under their régime.

Indeed, representatives of the movement are now to be found on all economic bodies of the Soviet Government, including their Supreme Economic Council. And as for Mr. Litvinoff's declaration that the cooperative officials abroad are counter-revolutionaries and must be replaced, Dr. Polovtsev remarked with a smile that the Bolsheviks know better than to seek the destruction of a movement of such moment at present by insisting on the removal of those on whom its activities depend.

Some of Difficulties Shown

As to the working of the scheme, Dr. Polovtsev could do little more at present than indicate some of the difficulties which will have to be negotiated. One is, of course, that at present the bulk of the trading will have to be by barter and that goods will have to be imported into Russia before any can be carried out, for the peasantry will not part with its stock unless given something in exchange. And that, in turn, means that a large credit must be obtained before the scheme is inaugurated.

Then again there is the great problem of how to get at the country with adequate supplies while the northern ports remain icebound, the southern ports are blocked by reason of hostilities still in progress, and the Siberian harbors are so difficult of access from the interior. Dr. Bolovtsev considers, however, that a start can possibly be made without undue delay in the case of both southern Russia and Siberia, where some progress has already been made with the accumulation of stocks in connection with the commercial intercourse, which the cooperative societies have been maintaining with these regions throughout the Bolshevik régime.

The character of further developments from this starting point will depend upon the negotiations now proceeding in Paris between the cooperative movement representatives and the Allied Economic Council.

Bolsheviks to Open Schools in Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow wireless message states that at a recent meeting of the Petrograd Soviet, Mr. Lunacharsky, the People's Commissar for Public Instruction, said that the problem of illiteracy in Russia must be grappled with and destroyed in two or three years. They must open no less than 30,000 schools and cover Russia with a close network of reading rooms.

A wireless message also states that the Commissariat of Agriculture has decreed that all land not now occupied

by individuals or communities is to be at the disposal of the State for the purpose of growing corn, and that land which cannot be sown this year is to be included in the state lands. All harvests are to be assigned to the commissariat officers.

LIQUOR STAND TAKEN BY CANADIAN JUDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—A. M. Morrison, justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, who is acting as commissioner for the provincial government to inquire into the question of compensation for the liquor dealers in connection with the enforcement of the British Columbia Prohibition Act, after hearing the argument from the counsel for the liquor interests, has refused to proceed with the taking of evidence. His lordship took the ground that there existed no legal right to compensation and that any consideration of moral claim was outside his jurisdiction. The judgment came as a bomb-shell to the liquor camp.

In his written judgment he pointed out that the licenses granted to hotels and saloons were terminable at the end of each year, and therefore, there existed no stated or implied permanent rights.

H. B. Gray, counsel for several of the claimants, expressed the view that Justice Morrison had taken too literal a view of the scope of his commissions, in practically limiting it to the consideration of the legal claims. He added: "We have always recognized that our claim to compensation is not based on legal points. It is on the grounds of fairness and justice. We believe ourselves entitled to compensation for the losses which prohibition entailed."

MISSISSIPPI HOUSE AGAINST SUFFRAGE

JACKSON, Mississippi—The federal woman suffrage constitutional amendment was rejected yesterday by the Lower House of the Mississippi Legislature. The vote was 106 to 25. Those opposing ratification argued that the amendment would give Negro women the right to vote, and was an invasion of state rights.

Issue Still Alive in Georgia
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Georgia has not rejected the Susan B. Anthony amendment. Both the Georgia House and Senate voted last summer to reject the federal amendment, by decided majorities. After this action had been proclaimed as making Georgia the first state to reject it, it was discovered that the two branches had failed to act concurrently. Hence, the issue is still alive in Georgia, and likely will come up in the next session, in June.

AUSTRIA TO RECEIVE LARGE COAL SUPPLY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Wednesday)—The result of the negotiations between Tzecho-Slovakia and Austria is announced as follows: Unrestricted exchange of goods; considerable increase in next month's coal deliveries to Austria, and a final settlement of the coal question for 1920, conditional upon an improvement in the supply of wagons by Austria, a special commission on foreign indebtedness and other details, the principal points regarding racial minorities settled, unconditional recognition of the St. Germain Treaty; the abandonment of all mutual claims and mutual support to prevent any renewal of the former régimes.

NEW WIRELESS SERVICE OPENED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—A wireless service opened by the Marconi Company between Carnorvan and Rome, for the convenience of pressmen during Francis Nitti's visit to London, has proved so efficient that the Italian Government has now instructed its delegation in Paris, to use this route for all important messages.

NEW TZECH REPRESENTATIVES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Wednesday)—Dr. Ielieder has been appointed to Vienna and Dr. Marek to Prague as representatives of their respective states.

THE HAPPY FACT

about this "Noble Cabinet-Wood" is that there still is plenty of it (though some, unfortunately, are not aware of the truth).

The Book of American Walnut is ready. It deserves a place on your library table. May we send it with our compliments? (Thank you.)

AMERICAN WALNUT

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

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THEATATRICAL

NEW YORK

Happy Days

THE MILLION DOLLAR SHOW!

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EVERY DAY

HAPPY PRIZES, Seats 3 weeks ahead

SEVERE CRITICISM OF SEDITION BILL

Former Assistant Attorney-General Calls It Unconstitutional. Dangerous to Freedom of Speech and Anti-American

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Graham sedition bill, supported by the Attorney-General, A. Mitchell Palmer, is declared in a telegram received here yesterday from Alfred Bettman, former Assistant Attorney-General in charge of sedition cases during the war, to be "unconstitutional, dangerous to freedom of speech, and contrary to American traditions."

Mr. Bettman says that under the constitutional system, protection of private persons or property is reposed exclusively in the state governments, and that the federal government has no jurisdiction over such protection, nor can the alleged purposes for which acts of violence were committed against private persons or property be used to give jurisdiction to the federal government, for the reason that that would be punishing the purpose and not the acts.

"The use of such words as 'suggested' and 'taught,' in Section 4, are dangerous to freedom of speech and contrary to American tradition. Penal laws should define crime with such exactitude that nothing is left to arbitrary decision or the prejudices of the court and the jury. Section 6 maintains a peace-time censorship, contrary to the American principle that this is a government of law and not of men. It is also contrary to the fundamental Anglo-Saxon principle of liberty of speech and press, which is that there shall be no suppression in advance, but only responsibility after publication."

"Sections 9, 10, and 11 also violate the fundamental principle of American and Anglo-Saxon institutions; namely, that guilt is personal and not by association."

"Section 6 of the present penal code, and other sections of that code cover every possible case of seditious conspiracy against the Government of the United States and every act of violence or resistance against the authority of the United States."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, after a meeting of its executive committee said last night that he would appear this morning before the House Rules Committee to oppose the Graham bill, with the intention of taking direct issue with the Attorney-General. He declared that existing laws are "adequate to thwart any attempt by a handful of radicals to overthrow the government."

Prof. Zechariah Chafee, of the Harvard Law School, and Capt. Swinburne Hale, of New York City, also will oppose the bill, he said, and opposition from other men and women of prominence is expected.

Robert L. Owen (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, said at a dinner last evening that he suspected the purposes of the bill, suspected that it was an effort of vested interests to control the people, to



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Much Traveled Horses

Dignified and impressive even at the end of a rope, in transit from terra firma, the horses of St. Marks have been reacquainted to their accustomed place, just above the portal of the Basilica of San Marco in Venice, and the celebration of their return is described as having been "the greatest event in Venice since the beginning of the war." No other city can claim such horses, nor is the statement of who ever once called them the oldest, and at the same time most traveled, horses in the world, easily disputed. Nobody knows how old they are, although an effort has been made to date them by arguing that they were the work of the Hellenic master sculptor, Lysippos. Tradition starts them on their travels in Greece, carries them to imperial Rome, then on from declining Rome to Byzantium, and later to Constantinople, where they are said to have been placed in the Hippodrome when Constantine the Great transferred his capital, and the Four Horses, from Byzantium. There they stood for about eight centuries, resting until the conquerors of Constantinople carried them to Venice, and in Venice Napoleon in due season took a fancy to them and sent them to Paris. Restored to Venice after 18 years in France, they stayed there an even century and went on to Rome during the world war, to avoid the possibility of Teutonic destruction or possession. No wonder the Venetians celebrated.

Improving French Road Signs

Travelers in France, who knew the roads of that country before the war, will before long find changes that were probably inevitable but have been hastened and modified by the war period. The earlier time is still visible in the small iron signs marking the roads for the instruction of travelers, when traffic went in slower vehicles, and inscriptions were legible that cannot be read from the faster-moving motor cars of the present. And so the program has been prepared and will soon be carried out for new road signs all over the nation. Each village will have its name as the traveler enters, either on a post, or on a wall, or building, as nearly as possible at right angles with the thoroughfare; and all along the roads in white letters 5.9 inches high on a dark blue background, will be posted the name and distance of the nearest town. To avoid confusion, the new system will name the important destination toward which the road travels and only one town at a time on the way, each sign repeating the name till the town is reached, when the name of the next town takes its place on the signboards. In many cases the signs will be painted on the walls of conveniently located buildings, and legislation is pending to make it legal to establish such signs without the consent of the owner. Evidently it is not going to be the fault of the government if a motorist loses his way in France.

Copra-Growing for Soldiers

A number of Queensland returned soldiers intend to impress on Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, a plan for settling returned men in German New Guinea, the territory taken over under the mandate of the League of Nations by the Commonwealth. The soldier would settle on government-owned plantations and grow copra which would pay interest on the value of the holding. The promoters of this scheme stress the advantage of having a force of well-trained men in the German territory.

\$20 Per Ton for 135 Miles

After more than two years since the little French steamship Tadjoura foundered about six miles off Aden, communication has been regularly resumed between that Arabian port and Djibouti, whence a good many Abyssinian products, especially hides and skins, come to Aden and continue to other parts of the world. When the British steamship Neghleh came into port at Aden, not long ago, the arrival was something of an event. The distance between the two ports is only 135 miles, and native sailing craft have done most of the carrying between them since the loss of the Tadjoura, helped at irregular intervals by a steamer that promised a two-weekly service but quite failed to establish a reliable schedule. So steamer space from Djibouti to Aden became so in-

frequently available that the rate has gone as high as 45 rupees per weight ton, which is not much under \$20. Six rupees was the pre-war rate, and 20 to 25 rupees the rate which the owners of the Neghleh propose to establish.

Bilac's Successor

The empty chair in the Brazilian Academy, left by Olivo Bilac, has been filled by the well-known contemporary poet, Amadeu Amaral. Olivo Bilac was so much the interpreter and the dominant lyrical of his day that his name has provided Brazilian poetic criticism with an adjective. For years he was supreme in Portuguese verse, possessing a style of singular beauty, and inspired with an intense love of country.

The Arab and His Camel

One way to popularity with Arabs, it appears, is the acquirement of expert acquaintance with the camel, its character, habits, personal appearance, and history. Such knowledge, to be sure, is not a complete equipment for winning the confidence of Arabs, but, according to Lowell Thomas, describing, in Asia, the ascendancy that an English archeologist, now known to the world as Colonel Lawrence, gained over the desert tribes, it is a great help. Mr. Thomas, incidentally, has learned a good deal about the "ship of the desert" himself, and whoever reads his article in Asia will be that much better prepared to enjoy the menagerie of next summer's traveling circus, even if he never has occasion to "talk camel" with a surprised and delighted Arab. The finest breeds of camel, one learns, come from central Arabia, where there are six different species, none of which has more than one hump. And another name for this one-humped camel is "dromedary," which comes from the language of the Greeks, and means "a camel that runs." By his hump, moreover, shall we know a camel, and this useful part of him should be of hard, fatless muscle. Nor should your camel be either too fat or too thin. Long legs are desirable and a small waist. Over good ground a first-class Arabian dromedary can trot as fast as 22 miles an hour, canter up to 28 miles, and gallop at 32. But for a whole day's journey seven miles an hour is his reasonable gait, and if you are starting on a journey of some hundreds of miles it is best to be patient and keep your camel at a walk. On one occasion, however, when speed was necessary, Colonel Lawrence did 300 miles in three days on camel-back.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their reasonableness, and if you are starting to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Gen. Alvarado and the United States

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In some of the papers some days ago a certain accuser, for political vengeance, has pointed at Gen. Salvador Alvarado as an enemy of the United States. This is absolutely false and General Alvarado has wired me immediately to deny such an ill-intentioned statement.

If there are in Mexico men who are not friends of this country, General Alvarado is certainly not among them, and he has made this evident in his book, "Mexico's Reconstruction," published in Mexico two years ago, which I will be only too glad to place at your disposal any time you wish. In that book General Alvarado says substantially that Mexico must develop her natural resources with the friendly cooperation of the United States, whose democratic institutions he admires.

Another proof of the favorable opinion about this country, that is entertained by the group of men among whom General Alvarado is prominent, is the policy followed by "El Heraldo de Mexico," a paper that is always endeavoring to bring about a better understanding between our two peoples, who ought to wend their ways along parallel paths united in cordial friendship and frank cooperation.

Statements such as that accusation first mentioned aim only to destroy our friendship. This one points at one of the best friends of this country as an enemy, thus sowing falsehood and distrust which stand in the way of progress and development for both countries.

I hope that your most valuable Monitor may publish this rectification in all fairness.

(Signed) M. DE LA PENA.
New York City, New York, January 6, 1920.

TRUE SCOTS IN LONDON

In "Between You and Me," Sir Harry Lauder's book, he gives an account of meeting a fellow Scot in the person of London policeman, during a fog. Upon inquiry as to the possibility of reaching the Strand, the policeman had burst into laughter, then had taken his arm to lead him away. Here, Lauder, thinking the officer had mistaken him for some character wanted by the police, explained that he was not the man sought for.

"Are ye no?" he asked me, laughing still. "Are ye no Harry Lauder? Ye look like him, ye talk like him! An' fancy meetin' ye here! Last time I saw ye was in New Cummock-gie's a shak' o' yer hand!"

"I shook hands wi' him gladly enough, in my relief, even though he nearly shook the hand off of me. I told him I was playing the night."

"Come and see me," I said. "Here's a bob to buy you a ticket wi'." "He took it and thanked me. Then, when he had put it awa', he leaned forward.

"Can ye no gie me a free pass for the show, man Harry?" he whispered. "Oh aye, there are true Scots on the police in London!"

A LEARNED HEBRAIST

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

What the world owes to its scholars will probably never be known, and in a particular sense it is almost impossible to estimate the services rendered to sacred studies by men who have relinquished all thought of fortune in their desire to apply their skill and learning to the elucidation of knotty and difficult problems in the interpretation of the Scriptures.

Such a one was Christian David Ginsburg, a very monument of learning, whom none could meet without awarding a high measure of respect, whom it was impossible to know and not to revere, while to become on intimate terms of friendship with him could have no other result than the bestowal of affection. To him the student never applied in vain for assistance, and he always gave from his store more than was asked.

Attended Rabbinical College

Christian David Ginsburg, one of the most learned and most indefatigable of modern Hebraists, was a native of Warsaw, but in his long life of ancestors was one who had been Prime Minister to Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. He laid the foundation of the massive stores of learning which he afterward accumulated at the rabbinical college in the city of his birth, but very early in life he became a convert to Christianity, and shortly afterward traveled to England, where, for a time, he was connected with the Liverpool branch of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from a photograph by Elliot and Fry, London.

Christian David Ginsburg

the London Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews. Literary and research work, however, claimed him as being more in accord with his tastes and inclinations and he decided to devote himself wholly to that pursuit.

Ginsburg's first publication was an ambitious one, a historical and critical commentary on the Book of Ecclesiastes, and this was followed immediately afterward by a commentary on the Song of Songs. But, if ambitious, both works were remarkable for their thoroughness, and were hailed with profound gratification by all Biblical students, and even by scholars. Particularly were the introductions to the volumes welcomed for the full sketches of the history and previous commentaries of these books which they contained. The importance and value of the work were recognized, and in the same year as they were published (1857), brought him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

A Thorough Worker

In the following year he married Miss Margaret Ryley Crossfield, of Aigburth, Liverpool. There issued from his pen in the ensuing years many important works involving considerable research, any one of which would have established the reputation of any man as a scholar. In 1862 he published his "History and Literature of the Karaites," which was followed in 1864 by his treatise on the Essenes, which still stands as the standard work on this subject. In 1864 appeared his work on the Kabbalah, and although since that date many works, great and small, scholastic and popular, on this fascinating theme have appeared, all the authors have acknowledged their indebtedness to Dr. Ginsburg for the thorough manner in which he pursued his subject, and the great obligation all students owe to him for his energy and perseverance.

His studies, however, became more and more specialized, and his interests gravitated increasingly toward Masoretic studies, and in 1867, he published, with an English translation and copious explanations, the Masoretic-He-Massoreth of Elias Levita, the exposition of the Massoretic, or traditional, text of the Old Testament by a learned medieval Jewish scholar. In the same year he published an edition, with a translation, of Jacob-ben Chayim's introduction to the edition of the Hebrew Bible, published by Jacob-ben Chayim in 1524-25 at the famous Bomberg press, in which, for the first time, the critical notes known as the Massorah were collected and arranged from the manuscripts, and printed.

Explanation of the Massorah

Notwithstanding his appointment by Convocation in 1870, as one of the original members of the revision committee of the Old Testament, he applied himself to what he had come to regard as the great work of his life, the explanation of the Massorah, of which, in the eleventh century, a colophon had been made with the Palestine Codex, when 800 differences of reading had been found, though none of these affected the subject matter. Of this work he published three huge folio volumes, compiled from manuscripts, all alphabetically arranged, the whole consisting of nearly 2000 pages. Many of the manuscripts from which he worked had only been brought to light within the preceding half-century, and all of them were collated by him. This accomplished, he set about the self-imposed task of compiling a series of Massoretic lists of words and readings from Jewish

sources from the eighth century onward, of which he published the first part in 1905. Previously, in 1894, he had issued a Massoretic-critical edition of the Hebrew Bible, based upon the text of Jacob-ben Chayim, but supplemented with footnotes.

One of the most interesting incidents in his career was his exposure of the Shapira manuscript of part of the Book of Deuteronomy. This manuscript purported to give an authentic account of the journeyings of the children of Israel in the wilderness and in many respects it differed from the accepted text. It was offered to the British Museum for \$50,000, but when it was submitted to Dr. Ginsburg, he unhesitatingly declared it to be a clumsy forgery.

He contributed to many standard works of reference, including Kittel's Encyclopaedia of Biblical Literature, Smith's Dictionary of Christian Biography, Smith's Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, and the Encyclopaedia Britannica. He was a great collector of Bibles and his complete collection of old German Bibles is now in the possession of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

OLD MAN VANE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Man Vane gazed out into the chicken yard with a quizzical expression on his weatherbeaten face. Old Man Vane was always gazing into the chicken yard because, when he had been taken off the barn roof and thrown into the hayloft, so as to give place to a smart, new weather-vane, his roughly carved body and brightly painted face were turned in that direction. From where he lay he could see almost all of the chicken yard, and quite a little piece of the barn, and it is astonishing how much of the world one can see from one spot, and even from one position.

A great deal went on in the chicken yard. Old Man Vane was not sure but that he saw more of the romances, tragedies, and comicalities of the feathered world now than he used to from his proud post on top of the barn roof. Of course there he saw the orchard and caught a glimpse of the woodpile. But one can't have everything, and a decade of meditation lying on his side in the hayloft had made the old chap philosophical.

Out in the chicken yard the roosters stretched and crowded; the hens scratched industriously, and the baby chicks ran to and fro. Everything was busy and contented. And yet not everything. Over in the corner, near where the wild blackberries thrust sweet and thorny faces through the wire, stood Jerusalem, the donkey. Old Man Vane was not sure but that he saw more of the romances, tragedies, and comicalities of the feathered world now than he used to from his proud post on top of the barn roof. Of course there he saw the orchard and caught a glimpse of the woodpile. But one can't have everything, and a decade of meditation lying on his side in the hayloft had made the old chap philosophical.

In Former Days

The time had been when Jerusalem had had a gay red harness and a dapper little cart. In those days his small mistress had driven him with delight. She had petted him, fed him sugar, and at night housed him in the stable in a stall. But the small mistress was now grown up, and on those rare occasions when she came back to the farm where she used to spend her childhood summers, Jerusalem hardly knew her. She always came out to the chicken yard and patted him and said: "Be sure and take good care of him, Nelson. He was my first playmate." And the farmer said, "Aye, that I will, Miss Lucy."

Dignity of Solitude

"And, as a matter of fact," mused Old Man Vane, "there must be something galling in being confined with a parcel of hens all one's life. I really prefer my haymow; at least, I have the dignity of solitude here."

Matters went on thus for a long time.

It is hard to say how long, for now that he was removed from his airy post, and no longer threw his stiff arms about with every veer of the breeze, Old Man Vane had no way of telling which way the wind blew, or even what the time was, or the day of the week. And then one day the

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farmer forgot to close the gate into the chicken yard, and all the chickens came wandering out and strayed up and down the front yard, and the back yard, and a few adventurous ones even hurried across the country road, squawking in terror at the automobiles.

Old Man Vane could not see the gate, and was not at all interested in the silly antics of the chickens. But what he did see was that Jerusalem, who had been munching hay in a pensive fashion, suddenly looked up and realized that the gate was open. The little donkey looked around as if he could hardly believe his eyes. His petty persecutors, those gabbling hens that were always under foot, those obnoxious roosters that occasionally had the temerity to alight upon his Jerusalem's back, all had vanished. Jerusalem lifted his head and waved his tail gently. An expression of dignity came over him, and he sauntered boldly across the yard, out of the gate, and there turned. Old Man Vane lost sight of him for a few seconds, for the gate was out of his angle of vision, but in a moment or two more he heard a clatter of little hoofs, saw Jerusalem enter the barn, walk across the floor to his long neglected stall, enter it, and stand there precisely as if he were fastened. He stood there, just as he had stood in the old days before his ignominious relegation to the chicken yard, the old days when he had a harness and a cart, and was housed at night in a respectable stall.

In His Ancient Stall

By and by the farmer came in. He was hot and cross, for he had had a hard time getting all the chickens back into the yard, and had been so alarmed at Jerusalem's disappearance that he was quite flustered. He had been hunting for him everywhere, and now, when he saw him, instead of being glad he began to scold.

"What do you mean coming into the barn here?" he demanded, angrily. "Don't you know where you belong?" And he drove the little gray donkey back into the chicken yard and shut the gate. And because he was in a bad humor he seized Old Man Vane by the leg and threw him on the woodpile.

A PORTRAIT AND AN IDLE TALE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Under the heading, "Why Cut the Lady?" Public Opinion, in its issue for December 5, 1919, quotes an extraordinary statement made by the Times of India to the effect that Zoffany's portrait of the second Mrs. Warren Hastings, recently bequeathed by her great-niece to the nation, is considered by the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery too large for their walls, and is to be cut down from a full-length to a kit-cat, "the best of the canvas being consigned, we presume, to the dust-heap." The statement made, apparently without any foundation in fact, has been taken up by one or two London papers.

The true state of the case is this. Zoffany painted a portrait of the former Baroness Imhoff, the second and better-known wife of the Governor-General, whom he married in 1777. She was born in Hanover, according to Wraxall; in Archangel, according to Macaulay; and early married a German portrait painter of the name of Imhoff, who came to England with his wife. They were presented to Queen Charlotte by Fanny Burney's persecutor, Mme. Schwilbegg, and, through the Queen's influence, introduced to the directors of the East India Company, who furnished them both with a permit to go to Madras in 1768. On the same boat Warren Hastings was a passenger, and the attachment between him and his future wife began at once.

In 1783, the former baroness, some time after marrying Hastings, returned to England, where she created something of a scandal, not only by her antecedents, though even gossip

was forced to admit that "her conversation was interesting, and her deportment unexceptionable in private life," but by her having the courage to wear her hair without powder in days when, as Wraxall has it, "every fashionable female's headpiece was elevated 12 or 13 inches high, and formed a barbarous assemblage of powder, pins, and other fantastic ornaments piled on each other." "Gods!" sang Peter Pindar,

Gods! How her diamonds flock
On each unpowdered lock!
On every membrane see a topaz clings!
Behold, her joints are fewer than her rings!

Her departure left Hastings desolate, and did his cause in England no good. Zoffany's portrait hung over his bed, and there are frequent allusions in his correspondence to the association, it recalled.

After Hastings left India permanently in 1785, the portrait was packed and sent to England, but so carelessly was it treated that it arrived almost ruined. It was, however, carefully restored—Zoffany did not return to England till 1790, so it is probable that some other artist was employed—but Mrs. Warren Hastings apparently did not care for it, since it was hung in an obscure corner of Daylesford House, Worcestershire. This was the ancestral seat which circumstances had compelled the family to part with in 1715, and which it was the dream of Warren Hastings' life, happily fulfilled at length, one day to recover.

It remained in the possession of the family until, some months ago, it was bequeathed to the nation by Miss Marlon Winter, great-niece of Mrs. Warren Hastings, under the terms of whose will the picture was to go to the National Portrait Gallery, and, failing this, to be placed in the National Memorial Hall at Calcutta. Lord Curzon, through whose activities the hall was founded, is anxious to secure this and other pictures bequeathed by Miss Winter, and the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, feeling that by history and associations the portrait belongs to India, are sending it back to the city in which it long hung over the bed of the great Governor-General.

This is the simple and dignified story upon which such an incredible superstructure has been raised, and it is to be hoped that a public retraction of the statements made, reflecting upon the competence and good faith of the trustees and curator of the National Portrait Gallery, will appear in the columns of the newspapers which have given them currency. Meanwhile it is perhaps fortunate that the attention of the public should have been drawn to an interesting portrait by an artist too little appreciated, the authoritative monograph upon whose work is eagerly awaited by all lovers of eighteenth century art.

ANOTHER STATUE

With the unveiling of the figure of Gen. William Shepherd, in the community of Westfield, Massachusetts, a worthy figure is added to the American population of Revolutionary heroes whose memory is perpetuated by a public statue. General Shepherd, before the Revolution, had taken part in the "Old French War," which justified Macaulay in saying that because Frederick the Great had decided to rob a neighbor, "red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America." He began as a private soldier, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel under Washington, and later commanded a brigade under Lafayette. Individuals have sometimes questioned the utility of public statues; yet in this case, as in many another, the statue defeats the common forgetfulness of past deeds that has found expression in the old saying, "Out of sight, out of mind."

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SNOW IN THE WOODS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

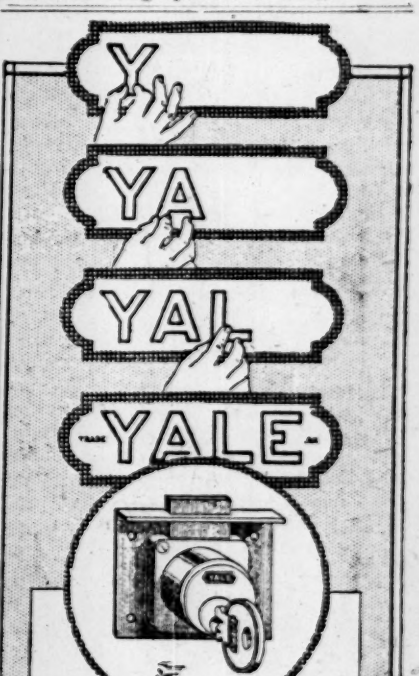
A strong wind blows from the north. All day fine snow has been driving against trees and shrubbery, piling up in drifts in corners, and sweeping into waves over fields and meadows. The distant forests, looked at from east and west, have an artificial appearance, so great is their contrast of black and white. The upper part of the forest is black, the lower part is white, and the sharply contrasting colors meet in an oblique line that rises from the ground at the north to a point 20 or 30 feet above the ground at the south. In every piece of woods, large or small, this sharp line rises from north to south to mark the constantly higher reaching deposit of snow on shrubbery and tree branches; a deposit just in proportion to the gradual diminishing of the wind as it spends its force battling through the intricate network.

The snow and the wind diminish. The sky grows lighter as the time for sunset nears, and for a few moments the sun shines.

Enter the sheltered woods path winding between shrubs and trees. It seems an unreal world. Every tree-trunk is a compass, with a line of snow running to the top of its northern side. Young, leaf-covered oaks look like stiff pyramids of white, and low cedars bend gracefully to the south. Curves of white with drooping masses at their ends are really hard-hack and meadowsweet bowed by their weight of snow. What looks like gigantic white coral is a low, finely branched blueberry. Erect arms with spreading fingers that hold immense balls of snow are tall growths of azalea. Each shrub has a peculiar and constant character in the snow. We brush against a snow-covered shrub and are greeted by an aromatic odor of bayberry. Refreshing at any time, it is magical in its effect, coming warm to the sense like a breath of southern summer in the midst of January snow.

As the night rapidly settles, it is very still except for an occasional rattle and "s-shurr" from a falling snow mass. Ruffled grouse are ready for sleep on a low branch of the pine ahead. Tree sparrows talk in low chirps where they are huddled together in a tangle of vines and birches by the stone wall. The screech owl is in the willow by the pond. He sits in his doorway, just beginning to open his fierce yellow eyes, and to awake to the splendid possibilities of the night.

Listen! The stillness is broken by a muffled drumming, as if made on resonant wood by a small woodpecker. But it is too late for Downy. There it is again and, more mysterious, seems to come from the ground. Suddenly, out from the log at our feet, something—a streak of brown—flashes over the snow and up a small tupelo tree near. It is a white-footed mouse; graceful, alert, one of the most beautiful of the wood creatures. He is carrying a hickory nut, which seems a heavy load for such a little chap. But it inconveniences him not at all as he continues tossing the snow from the tupelo in his ascent and disappears under the white roof of a deserted song-sparrow's nest.



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SOUTHERN NATIONS
DISCUSS NEEDS

Delegates to Pan-American Financial Conference Compile Recommendations for Legislation—Official Reception Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An official reception to the delegates to the second Pan-American Financial Conference, given yesterday by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, and Mrs. Lansing, at the building of the Pan-American Union, marked a social break in the week of study of economic problems. During the day, 14 group committees for as many nations in North, South and Central America worked on reports containing important recommendations.

Improvement of international wire-press facilities and plans for better transportation were discussed generally. The Chilean group commented favorably on the reclamation of the nitrate industry and the adoption by Chile of the gold standard. Modification of the Chilean laws to permit longer franchises to companies developing electric power, and other investments requiring large outlay of capital, was considered advisable. Machinery for the arbitration of commercial disputes was recommended by John Hays Hammond, who proposed a Pan-American High Court of Equity to settle such disputes, and it was endorsed by the committee.

Post and Tax Changes

The Brazilian group recommended that further consideration be given to conventions which would obviate taxes upon commercial travelers. Extension of the parcel post distribution in Brazil was recommended, and a proposal was made that there be established an international training ground for the development of an international aviation service, with the idea of establishing an international airmail postal service. This group recommended that steps be taken to insure direct cable communication between Brazil and the United States. Permissive legislation to authorize the establishment of free ports or zones in any port to facilitate transshipment trade was endorsed.

The Cuban group reported that under ordinary conditions Cuba can meet her competitors in the markets of the world, but that should some of the European countries revive their former policy of paying bounties to sugar producers, it would place Cuba and other sugar producers of America in an unfortunate position which might react on the United States. The group opposes any attempts to reintroduce bounties or subsidies.

The group for Salvador emphasized the importance of developing better steamship service between the United States and Salvador, recommending the inauguration of a monthly steamship service.

Better Steamer Service

The committee appreciates the need for the completion of the connecting link of railway joining together the cities of Santa Anna, in Salvador, with Zacapa in Guatemala. The journey from Salvador to New Orleans and New York would accordingly be cut to five and eight days, respectively.

The Paraguayan group made a report showing that passenger and mail transportation between the United States and the River Plate countries was most unsatisfactory, and inferior to service from Italy, Spain, and Germany. This situation, the report stated, was imposing a handicap on United States business interests.

Dr. Adolfo Cardenas, of the Nicaraguan delegation, announced that the Nicaraguan Department of Public Instruction was making arrangements to bring to Nicaragua an American educator whose duty it would be to establish American methods in the public schools which have been largely increased in number.

The idea of the Panama group, as expressed by J. E. Lefevre, chargé d'affaires of the Panama legation in Washington, was that whatever is good for the United States is good for Panama, and whatever is good for Panama is good for the United States.

The group for the Dominican Republic declared that the conference had shown that the financial condition of the Dominican Republic was excellent, and that the development of the country demands the completion of the government program for road and port improvements, and that negotiations of a loan of \$5,000,000 is justified.

JUNIOR CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Delegates from 27 American cities in 16 states met here yesterday for the purpose of forming a National Junior Chamber of Commerce from the organizations of young men in various municipalities. Henry Giessemer Jr., of St. Louis, Junior Chamber of Commerce, originator of the present move, was named temporary president, and W. R. Simms of Terre Haute, Indiana, temporary secretary. Many delegates pointed out that the organizations were known by names other than junior chambers of commerce in their home cities. It was decided to hold the first annual convention in June, 1920.

ARMOUR & CO. SALES
SHOW AN INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Sales of Armour & Co. during the last year amounted to \$1,625,000,000, the highest figure in the history of that packing house, ac-

ording to the annual report made public here yesterday. Net income was about \$1,000,000 less than in 1918, being \$14,098,506.75 in 1919, as against \$15,247,837.53 in 1918. An excerpt from the statement of J. Ogden Armour, president, to stockholders, reads as follows:

"Our gross volume of sales from sources within this country, both for domestic markets and for export for the fiscal year ending November 1, 1919, was \$1,038,000,000, as compared with \$861,000,000 in 1918. This is the first year in the history of the company when the gross volume has passed the billion-dollar mark. Our net income of \$14,098,506.75 represents a return of 1.35 cents on each dollar of sales, and of 6.74 per cent on the net capital investment. Seven per cent dividends were paid on the preferred stock and the usual 2 per cent dividend on the common stock, and in accord with our customary practice, the remainder of the profits has been reinvested in the business."

AMERICANS SAID TO
IGNORE REGULATIONS

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Reports

reaching Mexico City that the Mexican Government was favoring British oil companies were denied by Joaquín Santaela, chief of the oil bureau of the Department of Industry, Commerce and Labor. He asserted that United States oil companies were encountering difficulties because they have not shown a disposition to comply with regulations. British companies, the bureau chief said, are pushing their work vigorously because they have complied with every governmental regulation relating to incorporation under Mexican laws, and have followed the regulations governing oil land holding.

KENTUCKY ACTION
AGAINST WHISKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LEXINGTON, Kentucky—At a meeting of the State Medical Association and the State Board of Health here, it was decided that vigorous action will be taken in the United States Court by the health board to prosecute all violations of the law relating to prescribing of whisky by physicians of the State under constitutional prohibition. The law governing the administration of whisky for medicine is practically the same as that governing narcotics, and gives the State Board of Health power to revoke the license of any practitioner found guilty of violating it.

LEAGUE PROTEST BY
CHURCH COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has forwarded to President Wilson and the State Department to be forwarded to the Council of the League of Nations a protest against official representation of any religious organization in the League of Nations. The council represents 31 evangelical denominations with more than 20,000,000 communicants and a constituency of about 35,000,000.

DIRECTORSHIP OF STANDARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Another candidate than Thure Hanson has been nominated for the position of director of standards in this State, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Hanson has been very active in a campaign against short weights, having prosecuted a considerable number of merchants and warned a great many more that they must give full weight and measure. It was said that coal dealers and others have been bitterly opposing his reappointment.

LIQUOR SELLERS PLEAD GUILTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Fifty-four Chicago saloon keepers and bartenders pleaded guilty in the United States District Court here yesterday to violations of the War-Time Prohibition Act. Nine others pleaded not guilty. Punishment has not yet been meted out to those pleading guilty to the charges. The maximum penalty that can be imposed in each case is \$1000 fine and a year's imprisonment.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Vegetable growers of this State, in convention at Horticultural Hall, decided in favor of standard boxes for shipping fruit and vegetables to market. They also favored a department of market gardening at the State Agricultural College, and an appropriation sufficient for paying an adequate salary to the instructor. Present equipment at the college, it was said, is antiquated.

GITLOW TRIAL BEGINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The trial of Benjamin Gitlow, former Socialist Assemblyman, charged with advocating criminal anarchy, was begun yesterday in the extraordinary criminal trial term of the state Supreme Court. The day was spent in selecting a jury. James Larkin, Irish agitator, indicted with Mr. Gitlow on the same charge, will be tried later.

ALLEGED RETALIATORY ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a retaliatory act against Canada for enforcing an embargo on pulp paper, L. C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, yesterday introduced a bill prohibiting the export of coal, culm, slack, shale or coke for five years. He said Canada received about 12,000,000 tons of coal annually from the United States.

MAIN RESERVATIONS
ON TREATY ARGUED

Senator Hitchcock Reports "Some Agreement and Considerable Disagreement"—Little Hope Expressed of a Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The reservation on Article X of the League of Nations covenant and the Lenroot reservation dealing with voting equality in the Council and Assembly of the League were taken up for consideration yesterday by the informal committee which is trying to reach a compromise that will break the deadlock on the ratification of the Treaty. After the conferees, headed by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, and Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration spokesman, had spent several hours discussing these reservations, which are deemed vital by both sides, "slight progress" was reported.

"We have made a little progress," said Senator Hitchcock after the conference. "There was some agreement and considerable disagreement."

Main Obstacle Attacked

The fact that the conference had taken up the reservations which constitute the main obstacle to an agreement in the Senate and on which ratification hinges, was taken to mean that the conferees had practically established something like a basis for compromise on the majority of the reservations. Those who took part in the conference, however, observed that the Secretary Lodge, on them, and refused to say whether or not the 12 reservations embodied in the Lodge program had been satisfactorily adjusted.

By Saturday night at the outside, it was said, the Senate and the country will know whether the Lodge-Hitchcock conference will bring a solution of the impasse which has delayed action on the Treaty for months and which threatens to throw it into the national election.

No intimation has been forthcoming that Senator Lodge has receded an inch from his position on the major reservations, and Senator Hitchcock is, so far, equally determined not to accept any reservation that will repudiate the "obligation" to defend territorial integrity under Article X of the League. His opposition to the Lenroot reservation is almost as strong. He deems it, in fact, more objectionable from the international standpoint.

Circulation Committee Plan

Should the conference break up without reaching an understanding on the principal reservations, the matter will then be taken up either on the floor of the Senate, or, in case it is found impossible to call the Treaty up, the supporters of ratification will indorse the Underwood resolution for a special conciliation committee representing the rank and file of the Senate and detached as far as possible from the extremists on both sides.

Among Republican and Democratic friends of ratification there is frankly little expectation that Senators Lodge and Hitchcock can compose their differences over the most vital of the questions involved in framing a compromise resolution. It would cause senators no surprise at all if the present conference should break up without reaching an agreement on the major reservations. Such a contingency, however, would not mean the end of the effort to secure a workable understanding. Other senators are ready to step in, take such agreement as the conference has already reached as a new basis, and start another drive; that is, when the conferees now sitting daily have exhausted every means of effecting a rapprochement.

HAWAIIAN MISSION
REACHES WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A delegation of Hawaiian officials, including Gov. C. J. McCarthy, arrived in Washington yesterday. They will have a conference today with Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, under whose authority they are acting, and afterwards will see members of Congress and other officials. They expect to remain in Washington six weeks, and will then visit other eastern cities before returning to Hawaii. "It was explained that, while no definite statement could be given out before the conference with the Secretary of the Interior, there were many pressing problems, notably the land question, which were to be brought to the attention of the authorities here."

In the Hawaiian party, in addition to Governor McCarthy and his wife and daughter, are Senator Robert Shingle and Mrs. Shingle, Senator John Wise, Attorney-General Harry Irwin and Mrs. Irwin, Representative W. T. Rawlins, and Representative Henry Lyman.

J. Kalaniana'ole, delegate to Congress from Hawaii, and Mrs. Kalaniana'ole, returned to Washington with the commission.

Plan to Limit Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of the alleged menace of Japan in Hawaii, as well as along the Pacific coast of the United States, James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, has proposed an amendment to Section 1, Article XIV of the Constitution, which grants citizenship to every one born in the United States. "In Hawaii, the native-born Japa-

nese population will control the territorial government in a few years, by controlling the vote," Senator Phelan declared. "In a short time the Japanese will own all the best lands in California unless restrained."

Senator Phelan proposes that Section 1, Article XIV of the Constitution be amended to read that "all persons born in the United States whose parents are white persons, Africans, American Indians, or their descendants, and all persons naturalized in the United States, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside."

COURT DECISION ON
STATE CONSTITUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Massachusetts News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The "rearrangement" of the Constitution of this State, accepted by a referendum vote of the people at the late state election, cannot be considered as the state Constitution, according to the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, which yesterday gave a decision to that effect.

A constitutional convention met in 1917 and succeeding years to revise the Constitution of 1780, and through the work of this assembly a number of changes were made in the way of amendments. All these stand, according to the court decision, but a rearrangement attempted by a committee of the convention is held not to supersede the old Constitution.

Ratification of the "rearrangement" last fall was considered purely a matter of form, for it included nothing that had not already been incorporated in the Constitution and accepted by the voters. It was, in fact, only a method of simplifying the Constitution. The court holds, however, that there cannot be two constitutions, and that the 1780 document, with its amendments recently adopted, is still in effect.

IRISH LOAN PLAN
IS DENOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In view of the Board of Aldermen's resolution last June requesting Mayor Hylan to extend the freedom of the city to Eamonn de Valera, and the recent action of the Mayor in following out that resolution just at a time, when the action was calculated to help the launching of the \$10,000,000 Sinn Féin loan, the pro-Sinn Féin members of the board are aroused over the statement by Alderman William F. Quinn questioning the presidential claims of Eamonn de Valera, and alleging that the loan is an imposition upon the credulity of the Irish people.

One alderman refused to believe that Mr. Quinn had written the statement himself, because it "smacked too much of British propaganda." Mr. Quinn, however, told the board he himself had written the statement as an individual, and still held to it. "It is an injustice to let these people believe," he said, "that they are buying bonds of a republic when they are doing nothing of the kind, but merely subscribing to a condition which they hope to bring about."

GREAT STORES IN THE UKRAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Four hundred million pounds of sugar, 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and large quantities of hides and other materials stored in the Ukraine will be made available for the markets of the world when the general blockade of Russia is lifted, according to an announcement here yesterday by the Ukrainian mission in America.

NEEDS FOR LARGER
FARM PRODUCTION

Land Prospects, and Attractive Community Life Said to Be Necessary to Get Men on Farms and Keep Them There

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Massachusetts News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Among post-war problems pressing urgently for solution in this, as in most other countries, is that of increased agricultural production. In the United States, the last few decades have witnessed a reduction in the proportion of the rural population to the total from about one-half to about one-third. That implies that the farmer must in these times feed two families besides his own, instead of one, as was the case in the past.

Furthermore, the farmer's tools of production have not gained in efficiency as have those of the industrialist. There is still a great deal of drudgery in farming; the possibility of increasing production without appreciably greater labor has not increased sufficiently to make up the requirements of the present. The farmer is to a large degree justified in his complaint that his lot is not improving to the same degree as that of the city dweller.

Advances in Farm Values

Advances in farm values are to his detriment, provided he is a farmer who works rather than one who owns and speculates. Moreover, the doubling of farm values throughout the country between 1900 and 1910 has obviously made it more difficult for the would-be farmer to become a farmer in fact; he will need twice as much capital to buy his farm. Since 1910, the 1920 census figures will probably show that the advance in farm values has been even greater, for since the signing of the armistice there has been a tremendous investment in middle west farm lands of the proceeds of war stocks, and a consequent unrestrained speculation in many places.

All these factors tend to increase tenant farming, or to drive men into the city. Yet both Franklin K. Lane and William B. Wilson, of the United States Cabinet, in their reconstruction plans, laid special stress on the desirability of getting returned service men on the land. There is now no free land for them in the United States, as there was after the Civil War. The plans announced by the government provided for federal assistance to such soldiers as wished to turn to the land; what success has been obtained will not be known for some time.

Three things are necessary to get men on the farms and to keep them there: First, farm lands must be made available to those who wish to become farmers; second, farming must be made profitable; and third, farm life must be made attractive. The plan of Mr. Lane was designed to solve the first of these problems. The State of Maine is endeavoring to solve the second—the important one in that State, since its chief need is to hold young men instead of sending them to Boston or western Canada—by an elaborate development program, which will include better roads, a state pier, and utilization of water powers, so that markets may be accessible, living costs reduced and trade facilitated.

Community Buildings

One of the constructive recommendations for making farm life attractive has appeared in the advice, which has received strong support from the Department of the Interior, that war memorials take the form of community buildings, rather than bridges or

monuments. By making farm life profitable, one means of adding to its attractiveness will have been obtained, for the farmer will then be able to own some kind of motor car which he can use for recreation as well as business. But the chief farm need, now as in 1850, is opportunity for social intercourse and development of a community life. It is to a large degree the gregariousness of mankind that forces him into the city.

The community memorial, it is believed by many students of farm problems, would do much to remedy the present condition. In such buildings there would be a large auditorium, recreation and reading rooms, perhaps a small library, and headquarters of civic organizations.

To popularize the community building, it is pointed out, meetings of direct economic value to the farmer could be held first—meetings of the grange, or of state agricultural projects. That would get the farm population in the habit of coming to it. Motion pictures could be shown on one evening in the week; an entertainment of some kind on another evening; on a third, an open forum meeting might be held, with a lecture on some important topic.

Stimulation of the community impulse and development of a community feeling would do much, it is felt, to hold young people on the farm and to make the country a place worth living in. At present the country settlements are called upon to support large numbers of young people while they are receiving their education, but when those young people are able to take their places in the economic structure of the nation as producers, the city gets the whole benefit.

SECTARIAN LINE IN
CONVENTION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CONCORD, New Hampshire—The Constitutional Convention yesterday approved a resolution eliminating the word "Protestant" and the expression "rightly grounded on evangelical principles" from the bill of rights of the present State Constitution. The convention also approved a constitutional amendment making possible a "classified, graduated and progressive inheritance tax." The sectarian line in the bill of rights was drawn in a paragraph regulating public worship in the State.

AGAINST NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By unanimous vote, the House Public Buildings Committee decided yesterday, in the interest of economy, not to recommend passage at this session of Congress of a general bill authorizing construction of new government buildings all over the country.

ALPINE CHASSEURS WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—Haderslev was occupied on Tuesday by 300 French Alpine Chasseurs who received the municipal welcome and an enthusiastic reception from the crowd.

MILK PRICE TO DROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A break in the price of butter and cheese is given as the cause of a reduction of one cent a quart on all grades of milk beginning February 1.

HUNGARIAN TREATY
TERMS DEPLORED

Count Albert Apponyi Declares Acceptance of the Treaty as Drafted Would Mean "Cultural Downfall" of Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—(By the Associated Press)—Acceptance of the treaty as drafted would mean "cultural downfall" for Hungary, Count Albert Apponyi, the former Hungarian Premier and head of the Hungarian peace delegation, who is returning to Budapest from Paris with the allied peace terms, declared today. The Count's assertion followed the expression of his belief that such a peace as was proposed for his nation could not last.

"Concerning internal physical conditions of Hungary," said Count Apponyi, "we have been pillaged of everything. In the first place, we had the hardships of war; secondly, we had two Communist administrations when all of our money was spent abroad for propaganda; and thirdly, the Rumanians robbed us of manufacturing machinery, even printing plants and railroad equipment, so that we now have but 27 locomotives."

"Our agricultural interests, which the Central European powers ruined by taking away our live stock, are in a condition of general devastation beyond the River Theiss."

"I tried to make Mr. Lloyd George and others see that it is in the general interest of humanity to assist us and that cutting us up is an economic crime. As proposed in the treaty we should have no wood, lumber, coal, salt, iron, or oil. It is mockery to ask us to live after these are taken away. At Friday's sitting it was declared officially that the Treaty as proposed would find no signers in Hungary. Such terms mean permanent unrest among us and also in Europe. Owing to our position on the line, between eastern and western Europe, if we are unstable, so will be the Balkans."

"The nationality principle is constructed in defiance of geography and economics and also destroys the traditions of the people, whom it cuts off from home. From generation to generation there will be revolts. It is a transfer of national leadership to races inferior in culture. It is the destruction of our schools and universities, leading people back to ignorance. It is cultural downfall that mankind cannot witness without abhorrence."

WARRANTS ISSUED IN
HEALTH BOARD CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GEORGETOWN, Delaware—As a result of the Attorney-General's investigation of the recent action of the citizens of this place in forcing a special health commissioner who had come here in connection with the State Board of Health's order that everybody must be vaccinated because of the prevalence of smallpox, warrants have been made out for the men who are believed to have been the leaders of the remonstrants.

Meanwhile, the members of the Georgetown board of health have resigned. They favor vaccination, but object to the conflict of authority between the two boards.



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COMMUNIST PARTY AIMS DISCUSSED

Question Whether It Is a Bona Fide Political Party Argued Before the Secretary of Labor, Who Will Pass on Deportations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whether the Communist Party of America is a bona fide political party was argued yesterday before William H. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, by counsel for the party and a special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States. Upon the decision Secretary Wilson makes will hinge the question of deporting about 3000 aliens now under arrest on the charge of being members of a party which is said to advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by violence. I. E. Ferguson of Chicago, acting secretary of the Communist Party, its general counsel and editor of its principal organ, The Communist; B. C. Bachrach of Chicago, counsel for aliens under arrest in that city; Capt. Swinburne Hale, counsel of the Communist Party in New York City; and Morris Katzoff, counsel for 200 aliens under arrest in Boston, presented the case of the Communists.

J. E. Hoover represented the Department of Justice. The entire day was taken up with the hearing.

Contention of Department

The contention of the Department of Justice is that the aliens are deportable under the act of Congress of October 16, 1918, which made membership in any organization which advocates the use of force or violence to overthrow the existing government punishable, for aliens, by deportation. Hoover cited the platform of the Communist Party, its manifestoes, periodicals, and literature, to show that it advocated such measures, and undertook to trace a direct connection between the party and the Soviet Government experiment in Russia and the third international program adopted in Moscow for a world-wide dictatorship of the proletariat.

Counsel for the Communist Party replied that the organization had precisely the same aims as any other accredited political party in the United States; that it had no plan to use violence to effect the changes in society which it thought desirable; that the vocabulary of the party's literature had been misconstrued to mean what was not intended; that the aliens under arrest were not antagonistic to the Government of the United States, but were only advocating the maintenance by force of the Russian Soviet Government as now set up; and that therefore, they did not come within the inhibitions of the act of 1918.

Unfair Examination Alleged

Both Mr. Katzoff and Mr. Bachrach were specifically concerned with the alleged unfair methods of inspectors of the Bureau of Immigration in handling and examining the aliens in Boston and Chicago. Mr. Katzoff said that he had been denied the privilege of communicating with his clients and that the Boston inspectors had questioned the aliens in such a way as to give them the impression that they did not need or could not get counsel. He asked Secretary Wilson to grant them bail pending their examinations, which may not be completed in from three to five weeks, he said. Mr. Bachrach complained that the questions asked the aliens in Chicago were admittedly designed to make them confess sentiments toward the United States Government which he said they did not entertain.

During the argument by Mr. Ferguson that the immediate Communist Party program is to work through parliamentary procedure for the advancement of its ideas, Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration, interrupted him to ask why, if the party favored peaceful methods, it was not so stated in the platform, manifestoes, or literature.

Calling attention to the use of such words as "conquest," "destruction," and "annihilation" as applied to existing institutions, Mr. Caminetti exclaimed: "How easy it would have been to incorporate a plain statement that the Communist Party favors the orderly processes of reform approved by most citizens of the United States!"

Bloodshed in Counter-Revolution

Mr. Ferguson replied that the words referred to were to be understood as applying to efforts to overthrow a proletarian government after it was established. He asserted that the bloodshed which has occurred in Russia did not occur in the revolution whereby the Soviet Government was set up, but that it occurred when counter-revolutions were started by the bourgeois and capitalist classes to overthrow the Soviet Government. The dictatorship of the proletariat, he added, would be maintained by force, just as he declared that every organized government maintained itself by force, that is, by having an army.

Briefs to Be Received

The excuse that many of those under arrest did not understand they were subscribing to unlawful policies in joining the party was answered by Mr. Hoover with the statement that they had signed membership cards which stated on their face that they

had read and approved of the party platform. Secretary Wilson announced he would receive briefs from both sides and give a decision possibly within 48 hours. He commented that the development of democracy in the United States was so far ahead of such development in Russia that it appeared to him the advocacy of violence to effect progress in the United States was wholly misguided, but he said his decision would be governed by what he understood the law to be, and its specific application to the Communist Party.

EDUCATION BOARD CHIDES TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEWARK, New Jersey—The Newark Board of Education, at a budget conference, criticized the alleged methods employed in the teachers' campaign during the last three years for higher pay. Frank H. Sommer, president of the board and dean of the New York University Law School, stated at the meeting that the teachers "have cheapened their profession."

"We should give the teachers a substantial increase," said Mr. Sommer, "but we should insist on the installation of a merit system by which the teachers, particularly those who left normal school years ago, would keep abreast of the advancement and progress of the art of imparting knowledge. We might do it through required readings or in some other way."

"I would confine the teachers exclusively to their school work and not permit them to dissipate their energy by engaging in other lines of business. The teachers should dedicate themselves to the service of the children."

"One of the causes for the diminishing numbers of students entering the normal schools is the methods followed by the teachers during the past three years in their campaign for higher salaries. They have held out the arduousness of their work and the lower rate of compensation as compared with salaries paid in business. They have overlooked entirely the fact that teaching is a profession, not a business."

SUBSTITUTE TAX IS PROPOSED

New York Banker Would Stop Excess Profits Tax and Have Tax on Purchases Over \$2

NEWARK, New Jersey—Abolition of the excess profits tax and substitution thereof of a tax of 1 per cent on all purchases exceeding \$2, to be paid by the purchaser, was advocated by Otto H. Kahn, New York banker, here yesterday in an address before the Association of Credit Men.

Mr. Kahn characterized the excess profits tax as "fraudulent," "beneficial in its influence," and blamed its operation in a large measure for the high cost of living, industrial and economic dislocation and social discontent.

"I always favored a progressive income tax," said Mr. Kahn, "and would not advocate any scheme of taxation which would spare wealth. The upper scale of our surtaxes is, however, so extreme that it has defeated its own purpose by driving capital into tax-exempt securities. The result is that our investment market has largely ceased to function, which fact is in considerable part responsible for our present strained money and credit position and is a menace both to our domestic and foreign trade."

Mr. Kahn declared the only hope for the necessary financing of European industry lay with private capital, and that, unless the present surtaxes were removed, private capital could not provide the funds.

CANADIAN PAPER EMBARGO CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—According to latest information received from Ft. Francis, Ontario, in connection with the Ft. Francis Pulp and Paper Company's refusal to supply a certain amount of their output of newsprint to western dailies, the company has replaced a switch which was torn up and has forwarded 150 tons of newsprint to the west. In response to a telegraphic request to the government for instructions from the paper controller representative at Ft. Francis, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, on behalf of the paper control committee of the Dominion, which was formed immediately on the resignation of the paper controller, the following wire was sent: "Referring to your wire of 17th to Sir Henry Drayton, the Minister of Finance is out of the city. You are instructed not to commandeer or expropriate; embargo stands pending compliance by company with order of January 10. Meantime carry on no negotiations with company."

The above wire is taken as an indication that the government has no intention of giving way in the matter of its orders that the embargo against the exportation of newsprint to the United States should continue until the company conforms with the recent orders of the paper controller to send a percentage of its output sufficient for the requirements of the western papers.

NEW DORMITORY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
DURHAM, New Hampshire—A new women's dormitory, with a housing capacity for 100, is to be erected by New Hampshire College, and will be ready for the opening next year, according to an announcement made by President Hetzel. It is to be constructed with the legacy left to the college by the will of Alice Hamilton Smith, and in architecture will be colonial, following the Georgian pattern of the Commons and Fairchild Hall.

DEMOCRATS ASSAIL SIMS CHARGES

Resolution of Censure of Rear Admiral Blocked on Ground That Disclosures Constitute Indictment of Navy Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Administration senators yesterday launched a determined effort not only to throw Rear Admiral William S. Sims on the defensive in his controversy with the Navy Department over the conduct of the war, but went so far as to offer a resolution reprimanding the naval officer and declaring that he merited "universal and unqualified reprobation" for his disclosures on January 17 before the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate. The move was anticipated, and it was immediately blocked by Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader, and other Republican senators, who took the stand that apart altogether from the truth of the charge made by Rear Admiral Sims in his indictment of the naval administration, it was an unheard-of thing to condemn a man without even so much as a hearing.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, early in the morning hour, submitted a resolution condemning Rear Admiral Sims for the information he gave the committee, on the ground of breach of confidence. Immediate objection was made to the consideration of the resolution by Senator Lodge.

A lively debate ensued, the Democrats asserting that the move for an investigation was dictated by political and partisan motives. A small-scale filibuster by Administration senators prevented action on the resolution requesting that the sub-committee of the Naval Affairs Committee be permitted to employ counsel. The resolution went over, but will be taken up again today.

Censure Proposed

The debate threw some interesting sidelights on the forces from which Rear Admiral Sims may anticipate opposition. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who throughout the League of Nations fight has constantly warned the United States against alleged British ambitions, recommended the sagacity which led an official of the Navy Department to warn Rear Admiral Sims on the eve of his departure to Europe.

The Walsh resolution cited the statements made by Rear Admiral Sims before the sub-committee of the Senate on January 17, and particularly the explicit instruction that he was not to permit the British to "pull the wool over his eyes," and proceeded: "Whereas, It is apparent that if such an admonition was given to the said Admiral Sims at that time and under the circumstances detailed, it was and must have been understood by him to have been highly confidential: Now, therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is hereby declared to be the sense of the Senate that the disclosure of the alleged admonition by the said Admiral Sims, constituting, if given, a part of the secret instructions of an officer of the United States Navy on the eve of his departure on a mission of the highest importance and most extreme delicacy, merits universal and unqualified reprobation."

Throughout the debate the Senator from Montana contended that the

question in issue was the propriety of the Sims disclosures, rather than the truth of the allegations.

Disclosure Defended

"It is quite unheard of," said Senator Lodge, "that Admiral Sims should be condemned in this fashion by the Senate without being heard."

"Admiral Sims did not volunteer to read to the committee the letter which he presented to us," Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, explained. "There had been references in the press to the existence of such a letter, and I asked the admiral to read it. I think it was very proper for him to do so. If there is any uncertainty about the responsibility for making that letter public, I will assume it myself."

Secretary Defended

"I doubt," said Senator Borah, "whether Admiral Sims was in a position to refuse to read the letter when it was called for by the committee. It seems to me we are making a mountain out of a mole hill. It seems to me that he who criticizes Secretary Daniels for warning Admiral Sims at that time disclaims all knowledge of the history and the genius of the English people. I believe the Secretary Daniels was entitled to credit for giving those instructions."

"Admiral Sims brought the letter with him, at any rate," said Park Trammell (D.), Senator from Florida, "and Senator Hale apparently knew he had it with him, and asked that it be read. Inasmuch as it took the investigation outside the scope of the sub-committee's authority, it made it necessary for the sub-committee to get more power from the Senate."

Rear Admiral's Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The navy itself was solid, and difficulties encountered during the war were administrative, rather than operative, so Rear Admiral William S. Sims told members of the Army and Navy Club at a dinner of the Waldorf-Astoria recently. The admiral said that many controversies with the Navy Department might have been avoided had high officials in the navy been free to criticize the department and tell the American people how it could and should be improved. He added that he had done only his duty as an officer in the navy in expressing his views of the awarding of the medals, and also upon the general conduct of the naval administration, and that he had done so in strict accordance with naval regulations which provide that officers with criticisms to make should make them but refrain from publishing them. Rear Admiral Sims said that no one except his wife and his staff had seen his letter to the department, and that it was the Secretary of the Navy who had published it.

REPAIRS ARE URGED FOR BUNKER HILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A report of the Metropolitan Park Commission indicates that Bunker Hill Monument and the surrounding grounds are very much in need of attention. The commission recommends an appropriation of \$35,000 with which to carry out a plan of Frederick Law Olmsted for repairing and improving the monument and grounds. It reports that the entire monument needs repointing; the fences around the four acres of land are out of line and need repainting; the concrete walks are broken and unsightly; steps need resetting and repointing; the slopes are gullied by rains and tramped over and the drains are choked.

TZECHO-SLOVAK REPUBLIC'S FUTURE

Bright Prospect for a Sane, Stable and Progressive Democracy, Says Charles Pergler, Envoy to the Court of Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles Pergler, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Tzecho-Slovak Republic at the Court of Japan, who is now on his way to his post in the Orient, gave his views on the future of the new republic to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor before quitting the capital. Mr. Pergler has taken a prominent part in the movement for Tzecho-Slovak independence. He said, in part:

"It would be mere hypocrisy for anyone to contend that the Tzecho-Slovak Republic has no obstacles to surmount and no difficulties to meet. Yet it can be truthfully said that its future appears bright, and that it is far on the road to stabilization. This is not only the judgment of the Tzechs themselves, but of competent foreign observers."

"I returned only a few weeks ago from Prague, and in my opinion there is not a particle of doubt but that the Tzecho-Slovak Republic will give to the world an example of a progressive, sane, stable democracy. The authority of President Masaryk is as great today as it was on the memorable day that he was welcomed in Prague as the first President of the Republic. The Republic has existed for over a year, and there has been no serious political crisis."

Stories of Dissensions Denied

"The stories of dissensions among the Tzechs and the Slovaks are false. An attempt has been made by the Magyars, and one or two men in their hire, to give the impression that there is a probability of a break between the two branches of the nation, and that the Slovaks would prefer Magyar overlordship to the partnership which they are enjoying with the Tzechs in their new state. There is no doubt that the internal affairs of the state will be settled amicably and satisfactorily for the Slovaks. Indeed, the administration of Slovakia is within Slovak hands. How the Tzecho-Slovak Republic is taking care of the Slovaks is best seen in the fact that since the national liberation it has erected in Slovakia 4000 schools. Under Hungarian régime, the Slovaks did not enjoy the most primitive school facilities."

Claims of the Magyars

"When the Magyars now talk of preserving the integrity of Hungary, the historical right, they are trying to throw dust into the eyes of the public. The phrase 'integrity of Hungary' was invented to accomplish the Magyar desire to dominate the Rumanians, Jugo-Slavs, and Tzecho-Slovaks. The Magyars are vainly seeking to save something from wreckage. In their ridiculous claim to Slovakia and other territory, they cannot base their argument even upon a claim of historical right, because it is an historical fact that before the Slovaks fell under Magyar rule they were united with the Tzechs in one empire. Furthermore, they cannot appeal to the principle of nationality, because Slovakia was never Magyar. According to the latest census, Slovakia has 3,000,000 inhabitants, and only 600,000 of these are Magyars. It is inevitable that there shall be minorities in every mid-European

state, because in mid-Europe you cannot draw a straight line between the various nationalities. All European states have minorities, and the problem is to safeguard the rights of these minorities. It is a confusion of terms and often even of thought to say that the idea of nationality applies to minorities. This idea applies to nationalities, not the fragments of nationalities and minorities. In the case of minorities it is superseded by the idea of civil rights and civil liberties.

Policy of Peace Adopted

"We are perfectly willing to get along peacefully and amicably with all our neighbors. We hope for correct and peaceful relations with the Magyars as well as with the Germans. We simply ask to be let alone in the exercise of our rights and in the development of our state and of the potentialities of our people. Still, we are entitled to say that the world will do well to watch the Magyars. They were largely responsible for the war. Many of their statements need to be put in perspective. One of the most militant of their leaders, Count Apponyi, is the head of their peace delegation."

"Just as we hope and expect to maintain close relations with our late enemies, thus aiding in preserving the peace of the world, so our foreign policy will be not only to maintain but to solidify our friendship with all our other neighbors. The Poles and we are Slavs. We have many interests in common, and we are always ready for cooperation in everything that makes for the welfare of both states and nations. With the Rumanians, by whose side we have fought against the Austro-Hungarian forces, our bonds have been cemented by our legions. With the Jugo-Slavs we are not only brothers but we have been friends and co-workers in adversity, and we shall remain so in the happier days of freedom, and let us hope, real prosperity."

"The main need of the Republic just now is to start the wheels of industry going in so far as they are idle, and for this we particularly need raw materials, especially cotton, copper, etc. This is of course a matter of credit arrangement, and one that we may have to solve in America and with the aid of the American business man and financiers."

ALFRED PARSONS

LONDON, England—Alfred Parsons, who passed away Friday at Broadway, Worcestershire, was noted as an illustrator and landscape painter. With little or no opportunities to study art, he became a clerk in the General Post Office, and while there gained the rudiments of his desired profession. His illustrations to William Robinson's book, "The Wild Garden," gained him his first recognition. He soon after took up black and white work, and from then on his career was successful, especially as a painter of gardens. He was also an enthusiastic botanist and landscape gardener.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition Reduces Inmate Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibition has so reduced the number of patients in the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital that it has been decided to abandon it and convert it to other purposes. Dr. Menas S. Gregory, director of this department, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. In view of the fact that this ward formerly admitted 6000 persons annually and that the total number last year was 2520 with further reductions to an ultimate elimination expected, it is seen that an immense economic saving is to be accomplished, not only in the cost of maintenance of the institution but also in the waste of productivity which the withdrawal of large numbers of units from industrial activities necessarily causes.

Budget Is Cut Down \$41,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—A reduction of \$41,000 in one lump was made in the appropriation for the Chicago workhouse by the City Council finance committee because the number of prisoners in this institution has fallen off about 60 per cent since the advent of prohibition. Dry conditions made this possible in the face of a rising cost of maintenance. A further reduction next year is expected by the supporters of prohibition, who say that savings in all the departments relating to police, correctional, and charitable endeavor are beginning to show themselves in sufficiently large figures to bear out the forecasts made before war-time prohibition went into effect.

Thousands of Dollars Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey—In the few months that prohibition has been in effect, economies amounting to many thousands of dollars have been effected in this vicinity, and many former anti-prohibition supporters are admitting that unexpected economic benefits are making their appearance. Prohibition will save Mercer County between \$75,000 and \$100,000, the cost of a proposed addition to the workhouse, made unnecessary by present conditions, and may result in abandonment of part of the county jail, with a consequent important saving in maintenance. Prohibition has reduced by one-half the number of prisoners the county had to maintain when the saloons were in existence.

EDUCATION OFFICIAL NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Paul G. Miller of Porto Rico was nominated yesterday to be Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico.

FORBES & WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The February Sale of Furniture

THE GREATEST FURNITURE SALE IN OUR HISTORY NOW IN PROGRESS

THE FACT THAT THE 1920 FURNITURE MARKET is practically sold out, and the indications are that many orders placed now will not be ready for delivery until 1921, emphasizes not only that foresight was necessary for the preparation of this sale, but indicates, in our opinion, that now is unquestionably the time to buy furniture, in consideration of the very serious future uncertainties.

Furniture On Convenient Payment Terms If You Wish

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Albert Steiger Company

"A Store of Specialty Shops"

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Annual January Sale of

Laces and Trimmings

Featuring Imported and Domestic Novelties

DAME FASHION has decreed that the new modes will be lavished more than ever with gorgeous trimmings as well as touches of gay colors. And this sale offers an exceptional opportunity to purchase exquisite trimmings for every need at extremely low prices.

Metal novelties in gold, silver, copper and unique effects, beaded garnitures, tunics, black net, chastity foundations and printed chiffons are some of the beautiful materials included in the sale. Brilliant colorings, pastel tones and white are shown.

Court Square Store

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This Store Features

APPAREL FOR THE

"LITTLE ONES"

Warm Winter Coats, Bonnets, Hosiery, etc., are here in abundance for your selection. The price markings are extremely moderate.

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Done on the 7+1 Economy Plan

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408 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Auto Entrance, 6 Pynchon Street.

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Announce the

Silk-Packet Sale

which is a selling of waist, skirt and dress lengths at extreme reductions

Also:

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and of all fabrics used in the homes makes our service more necessary than ever to the general public. We always employ the most skillful men and women in our different departments and can offer an unsurpassed output of good work.

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284 Boylston Street 248 Huntington Avenue

Branch Telephone Exchange Back Bay 3900 Connects Boston Shops

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1 Galen Street Watertown (at Works) 72 Washington Street Salem 37 Merimac Square Lowell
30 Pleasant Street Malden 22 Munroe Street Lynn 193 Moody Street Waltham

OTHER SHOPS— Worcester Fall River New Bedford Springfield Providence Newport Fitchburg
New Haven Waterbury Bridgeport Albany Philadelphia New York City

"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

CHANGED ATTITUDE OF TRADE UNIONISTS

London Labor Congress Showed Direct Actionists More Ready to Use Political Machinery for Accomplishing Their Aims

By The Christian Science Monitor special labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—The one outstanding feature of the special Trades Union Congress held in London recently, and one which should be a source of joy and tend to destroy dark fears, is the complete change of attitude adopted by the direct actionists. The Glasgow Congress revealed the latter as being in a defiant mood, supported apparently by the majority of the delegates. The occasion was one also which showed that in matters of tactics and general stage management the industrialists had little to learn from the "old gang" who have years of experience behind them.

What is the reason for the change? Why the desire for adjournment, further investigation, an appeal, in contradistinction to the direct action and lightning strike policy? The delegates to the congress were, almost without exception, those who made the journey to Glasgow in September; without exception delegates are elected annually for the yearly gathering and retain their positions for any intervening special conference that may be held. The altered temper and outlook, then, is not attributable to the change in the personnel, nor yet to faulty stage management, but to something far deeper and of far greater consequence. Hence, the justification for taking a little breathing space and a more cheerful outlook on political and industrial questions.

Lesson of the Railway Strike

At rock bottom the greater spirit of sweet reasonableness can be traced to the railway strike, which demonstrated to every intelligent observer, whatever his opinions as to the merits of the dispute or to whom fell the fruits of victory, that an industrial upheaval of that extent and character is more damaging and disastrous in its consequences than the most intelligent anticipations foretold. For, be it remembered, the champions of direct action were prominent in an indirect way in bringing about the cessation of hostilities which led to agreement and the restarting of the railway system.

It was Robert Williams, Ernest Bevin, and Frank Hodges, the industrialists and direct actionists, who used their influence and persuasive powers to get J. H. Thomas, M.P., strict constitutionalist and parliamentarian, to cultivate an attitude of compromise during the closing stages of the negotiations.

Political Machinery Less Costly

But Mr. Thomas, the railway strike leader, was an entirely different personality to the Mr. Thomas who presided at the Trades Union Congress. As chairman of the latter he utilized his opportunities to the full in emphasizing the need for taking advantage of the political machinery for accomplishing the tasks which Labor had set itself. There was a distinct challenge to the industrialists in the assertion that the political side of the movement could be as powerful and effective as the industrial side, was far less costly, and certainly caused less inconvenience. Three months ago there would have been a dozen speeches in reply, but the statement failed to quicken the pulse of the strike enthusiasts during the two days' session.

There were one or two vague allusions to the strike weapon in the future, particularly when Robert Smillie, the miners' president, asked the congress to delay action until the propaganda campaign for the nationalization of mines had been completed. Justification for direct action, said Mr. Smillie, would be found in the fact that, in the event of a general election, the government would prevent a clear-cut decision on this question and submit a number of other controversial matters to obscure the issue. One gathers from this that if the electorate had an opportunity of deciding on a plain yes or no in regard to nationalization, the miners would accept the verdict. But it is extremely unlikely that they would. Indeed one might go further and say that the miners are so obsessed with the idea, that it is almost hopeless to expect peace and contentment—much less enthusiasm and energy in regard to increased production—under the present arrangement.

Miners Want Nationalization

This raises an important point in the relationship between the workers in a given industry and the community in general. Despite reports of campaigns in the mining villages and the passing of resolutions at conservative clubs condemning nationalization proposals, it can be taken for granted that an overwhelming majority of miners want the government to take over the ownership and control of mines. But, assuming that upon being put to the vote of the whole nation—say through a general election—the proposal to nationalize the mines was turned down, what would be the position? There is nothing to be gained by shutting one's eyes to the disagreeable fact that the workers in the industry could, by a well-arranged and preconcerted plan universally applied, by a process of ca' canny and other methods, create such a condition of things that the government, in its duty to the state, would be simply compelled to reverse its decision and satisfy the miners' demands.

Such a contingency is being seriously discussed in prominent Labor circles as an alternative to the strike weapon. One is forced to admit there is no ready and effective reply when

asked what, in the event of such a contingency, could the government do? None of the resources of the Crown, upon which, in the last analysis, government rests could be profitably employed. The men are not on strike, there is no destruction of property; law and order obtains. The problem is one purely of production, depending entirely upon the good will of those engaged in the industry. Such are the arguments finding favor at the moment and given strength and volume—again as the result of the lessons of the railway strike.

Resolution Carried Unanimously

The Congress resolution, which was carried unanimously, in addition to demanding nationalization, also demanded that, in the event of the government not having given effect to its wishes, another special congress should be convened in order to decide what form of pressure should be applied to force the hands of the government.

Another surprise which the Congress furnished was the opposition to the proposal to set up a Labor general staff, and the conclusion is forced upon the critical observer that there are two Frank Hodges; that it was the miners' secretary who voiced the opinion of the miners—not Frank Hodges, the energetic and virile student of trade union development. The burden of his song, as also that of J. Bromley, secretary of the locomotive engineers, was that, although they favored the policy, embodied in the proposal, as a means of concentrating the efforts of the whole trade union movement against the forces of reaction, it was feared that the general staff would simply exert a modifying influence and intervene in matters with which it should not be concerned. Objection was also taken to the method of election, the present method of electing the parliamentary committee being considered faulty, and was strongly resented by a number of organizations. The resolution was carried by nearly 3,000,000 votes for 2,000,000 against, but such is the constitution of the Congress that when the general staff is formed, if the miners wish to ignore it, there is no provision to compel them to recognize its authority, other than a sense of loyalty to the general Labor movement.

Question of Unemployment

There was an unfortunate misunderstanding in regard to the question of unemployment. The chairman had reported the interview with the Prime Minister, who, he said, had taken the wind out of their sails by charging the trade union movement with hampering the government in their efforts to find employment, citing the case of Woolwich Arsenal, which was unable to undertake a contract for building locomotives because they could not get boiler-makers. The inference to be drawn from this was that the Boiler-makers Society was preventing members from obtaining employment there, due probably to some grievance connected with the working conditions. Inquiry from the boiler-makers' secretary, however, Mr. Thomas pointed out, had revealed the fact that they had over a hundred men out of work in the London district who were prepared to go anywhere to obtain a job. The opportunity was taken to make a statement concerning a scheme for obtaining the cooperation of the trade union movement, also to report on the molders' strike, which is causing much concern and inconvenience to other trades. And with the closing of the conference were dispelled, until the next Congress, at all events, whatever hopes the direct actionists cherished of the use of the strike weapon as a means of harassing and forcing the pace of the government.

LORD ERNLE ON THE COMING LITERATURE

LONDON, England.—Lord Ernle was the principal speaker at the Peace dinner of the Writers Club, held at the Holborn Restaurant recently, under the presidency of Mrs. Ballie Reynolds. Responding to the toast of "Literature," Lord Ernle said it was 20 years ago and more since he had beaten his pen into a plowshare. Rural life made excellent copy, but neither poet nor novelist asked for a farmer's criticism of their work. Literature was the greatest and most enduring creation of the human intellect. A great thought expressed in finely chiseled form defied time, and remained.

The twentieth century, Lord Ernle continued, had brought them great tension and sacrifice. Were they going to be compensated with a great outburst of literature, and if so, what form was it going to take? Would they have a great outburst of idealism, and reconstructive, instead of destructive literature? That was the sort of question that occurred to them when they thought of the literature of the present day.

He was brought up in mid-Victorian times, and the supreme influence of his life was his mother, and next to her, 10 books. The authors of them were Scott, Stevenson, Marryat, Lever, Dickens, George Eliot and Charlotte Brontë. He had bought "Jane Eyre" when he first went to school, at a railway station bookstall with nearly all his pocket money, and had eagerly read it on the journey. When he arrived at the school the volume had been discovered by the matron, and as a result he had been brought before the head master, who told him that if he had not been a new boy he would have been flogged for bringing such a book into the school. That was the mid-Victorian system, and it showed how cramping it had been to literary life.

Literature, concluded Lord Ernle, was a high and sacred calling, and every one of those who took up the pen should have a sense of the enormous power for good or evil that they might wield. In the coming difficult years, a great responsibility would rest on literature in Britain and in every other country.

CHINESE LABOR IS PROBLEM IN SAMOA

New Zealand Labor Party Objects to Employment of Indentured Labor on Plantations—Local Labor Unobtainable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The mandate to control western Samoa has become troublesome to New Zealand quite as soon as anybody could have expected. The difficulty that has arisen is that of labor. The Germans worked the plantations by means of "colored" indentured labor, recruited largely in China. When New Zealand troops took the colony, there were about 3000 of these laborers at work, but the number has been reduced gradually to 1000 owing to the return of time-expired men to their own countries. The military administration tried to use Samoan native labor, but the experiment failed. The natives did not care to undertake continuous manual work, and there was no power or indeed will to coerce them. The indentured workers now in Samoa are barely sufficient to work the plantations taken over from the Germans, and no white labor is available.

The government, in the face of these difficulties, has arranged for the continuance of the system of indenture, the number of laborers not to exceed 1000. Now the Labor Party in New Zealand is fighting an election with "no indentured labor" as one of its battle-cries, and is gaining, on this issue, a large amount of sympathy.

Development Contingent on Labor

The government has reason on its side. "Copra, rubber, cocoa, kapoc, in fact, all tropical products, can be grown to perfection in Samoa," it says. "But all development is contingent, absolutely and without question, on an adequate supply of labor. At the moment and for some time to come this labor will not be available from the native Samoans. They will have to be educated up to the necessity of work. That education will be undertaken, but in the meantime the necessary workers must be imported. White men can direct, control, and supervise, but they cannot do agricultural work in the fields. Work in the fields must be done by 'colored' labor, and the Chinese are in every way the most suitable for the purpose. Assuming that the coolies are agreeable, what possible objection can there be to contract workers being introduced so long as the interests and well-being of all concerned are properly protected?"

Form of Slavery

The reply of the Labor Party is that indentured labor is a form of slavery. If the coolies are to be kept apart from the native population, they must be herded together like convicts and subjected to prison discipline. If they are allowed to mingle with the Samoans, social problems of a grave kind are bound to arise. The living standard of the coolies is low and the wages paid are not those demanded by free workers. The planters in the past have used the lash to enforce discipline and it is not proved that the "colored" indentured workers can be handled in any other way. "In any case, New Zealand did not go to Samoa to make profits," adds the Labor Party. "The mandate is for the protection of the interests of the Samoan people and those interests are not served by putting Chinese labor into the islands. If the Samoans do not want to work as industrialists in plantations, to make profits for white owners, why should New Zealand attempt to force them to do so? They are quite happy if they are left alone."

This statement overlooks several important points. One reason why imported labor is required in Samoa is that a great deal of copra goes to waste each year because the natives will not gather more than will cost them trifling exertion. Yet the same natives are going short of necessities, such as water supply.

Many Coolies Remain

The original indentures of all the Chinese coolies in the territory expired in 1916. Since then reindentures have been allowed only for periods of six months until this year, when two years indentures were sanctioned. Every coolie in Samoa has had the opportunity on four or five occasions in the last three years of being repatriated at his employer's expense, and the fact that about 1000 of these men have recently reindentured for a period of two years is proof that the conditions of work are not unsatisfactory to them. The Chinese Government maintains a consul in western Samoa to watch their interests.

But if the government has reason on its side in this matter, it has a great deal of national sentiment against it. New Zealand people do not like colored labor and they do not like the indenture system. Sooner or later, if western Samoa is to remain politically attached to New Zealand, the indenture system will have to be swept away, and if the planters are wise they will make their calculations accordingly. Just for the moment the New Zealand Government is the largest planter, since it holds the properties taken from the deported Germans, but that arrangement is not likely to continue.

EXPERT KNOWLEDGE NEEDED BY CHINESE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
LONDON, England.—Prof. C. A. Middleton Smith, professor of engineering in the University of Hongkong, in the course of a paper read before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute, paid a tribute to the work of the British in the Far East. During his

seven years of residence in China, he said, he had had time to notice the very great contrast between the energetic Anglo-Saxon and other nationalities. Usually the British seemed able to retain their characteristics of energy and enterprise, and yet they adapted themselves to the peculiar conditions of life in that part of the world. In the Straits Settlements and Hongkong British administration and Chinese natural ability had accomplished almost the impossible. The success of Shanghai and other treaty ports in China could be traced to the same causes.

Prof. Middleton Smith combated the idea that natural scientists would do any harm by spreading knowledge in China, comparing the Chinese Nation to a hungry man sitting in a room containing a locked cupboard for which he had no key. The political unrest largely due to economic causes could, he maintained, only be cured by the spread of expert knowledge. Railways and modern communications in China were the finest auxiliaries for the spread of any knowledge, and if, as he was sure was the case, missionaries believed that all that was necessary to persuade the Chinese to think as they did was a clear presentation of their case, then surely they should welcome dynamic means of locomotion and such modern engines as newspapers and the printing press.

As to Japan, the professor said, he did not think the British need have the slightest fear of Japanese competition if they themselves still possessed the old national characteristics of enterprise, industry, and adaptability to changed conditions.

IRISH LINE TO FRANCE PROPOSED

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At a recent meeting of the Dublin Industrial Development Association, the question of a direct line to France was thoroughly discussed, with reference to the probable nature and amount of trade, and as to the establishment of agencies in both countries. Possible importers and exporters were invited to communicate with the foreign trade committee. One of the directors of a French shipping company was present. It was decided to participate in the next Lyons Fair, and the necessary funds were guaranteed for at least one stall.

DRASTIC PLANS OF AUSTRALIAN LABOR

Labor Party Would Substitute 31 Provincial Legislatures for the Six State Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—With the abolition of state governments and governors, the wiping out of the federal Senate, and the formation of 31 provincial legislatures as its goal, a unification manifesto was issued by the central executive of the Australian Labor Party on the eve of the Commonwealth elections.

The sweeping nature of the changes proposed and their indication of aggressive nationalism somewhat dismayed not a few Labor supporters, who maintained that the manifesto was ill-timed and merely served to provide good campaign material for the national government.

Referendum to Alter Constitution

In the manifesto it was announced that if the Labor Party were returned to power, they would submit to the electors at the earliest possible moment a referendum to alter the Commonwealth Constitution so as to provide full sovereign power and to empower the Commonwealth Parliament to form provincial legislatures. The proposals outlined were: "(a) Complete Australian self-government as a British community. (b) No imperial federation. (c) Unlimited legislative powers in Australian affairs to be vested in the Commonwealth Parliament, with devolution of adequate local powers upon subordinate legislatures and municipalities elected by adult suffrage."

Critics of the manifesto professed to see a sinister move in the first two purposes. They coupled them with the Sinn Fein sympathies of Mr. Ryan, the campaign director of the Labor Party, and feared that anti-British sentiment might be at the back of those who framed the document.

Details of Scheme

Under the scheme each present capital city would be changed into

a province and rural interests would be given adequate provincial representation. There are at present in Australia six state parliaments and the Commonwealth Parliament, or 14 houses with 636 members. Under the Labor scheme there would be a federal House of Representatives and 31 provincial legislatures with a total membership of 400. Provinces of less than 100,000 electors would have 10 to 15 members; those with from 100,000 to 150,000 would have 15 to 20; Greater Melbourne probably 25 members, and Greater Sydney probably 30. The manifesto outlined the following:

"Provision for the initiative referendum, whereby the electors may initiate or recall legislation. No referendum to be put to the people within six months prior or subsequent to a general election.

Senate to Be Abolished

"The High Court to be the final court of appeal in any Australian cause. The Senate to be abolished, and the House of Representatives to consist of 100 members; each electorate to have as near as possible an equal number of electors. Adult franchise to be made part of the Constitution. The Commonwealth Parliament to be vested with authority to create any number of provinces as may be necessary for the good local government of the people. The Commonwealth shall grant to each province a uniform written Constitution, setting out the powers and duties of the legislatures thereof. Such Constitution may be amended from time to time as may be required. Each province shall be governed by a legislature, to be composed of a reasonable number of members. The term of office of members to be three years. Members to be paid such uniform salary as shall be determined. Commonwealth electoral rolls to be used at all elections. The provincial legislature shall have power under its Constitution to make laws for the government of the people within the province.

"The Commonwealth shall take over all present state debts. The Commonwealth Government shall, as far as possible, collect all revenue, thus obviating the expense of duplication in collecting taxes, etc. The Commonwealth Parliament shall grant a uni-

form Constitution to provide for municipal government, the supervision of administration to be the duty of the provinces."

CIVIL ENGINEERS' ELECTION
NEW YORK, New York.—Arthur P. Davis, of Washington, was elected president of the American Society of Civil Engineers here yesterday. The next meeting will be held at Houston, Texas, in October.

Reduction Sale Men's Clothing

All Winter Suits and Overcoats are being closed out at unusually large reductions, especially when men realize the fact that prices will probably be much higher the coming seasons.

It should pay any man to "lay away" several Rike-Kumler Suits and an Overcoat for next winter's wear.

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The Annual January Sale of McCreery Quality Linens

Offers Wonderful Values at Little Cost

All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths.....	1.25, 6.50 and 7.50
regularly 6.00, 8.00 and 10.00	
Heavy All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths.....	6.50, 7.50 and 9.00
regularly 8.50, 9.50 and 12.00	
All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Napkins.....	doz., 4.20, 6.50 and 8.50
regularly 6.50, 9.00 and 11.00	
All Linen Scotch Damask Table Cloths, heavy weight.....	6.75, 8.00 and 9.50
regularly 9.00, 10.00 and 12.50	
All Linen Scotch Damask Table Napkins.....	doz., 6.50, 8.00 and 10.50
regularly 8.50, 10.50 and 13.50	
Heavy Weight Irish Cotton Table Damask, bleached, 70 inches wide.....	yard, 1.45
regularly 2.00	
Table Napkins to match, size 22x22 inches.....	regularly 6.00, doz., 4.50
All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths, size 68x68 inches.....	regularly 8.50, each, 6.00
All Linen Irish Satin Damask Table Napkins, size 22x22 inches.....	regularly 10.00, doz., 7.50

Irish Union Linen Sheets, hemstitched.....	pair 9.50 and 12.50
regularly 14.50 and 17.50	
Irish Union Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched.....	pair 2.50 and 3.00
regularly 3.50 and 4.25	
Hemmed Huck Towels.....	dozen 2.50, 3.00, 3.75
regularly 4.50 to 7.50, dozen 2.90, 4.50, 6.00	
Turkish Bath Towels.....	dozen 3.00, 4.50, 6.00
regularly 4.50 to 7.50, dozen 3.00, 4.50, 6.00	
Union Linen Huck Towels, Hemstitched.....	regularly 6.00, doz., 4.50
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5000 Square Yards Pro Lino Floor Covering

An ideal floor covering for kitchens, pantries, etc., in neat tile and conventional patterns.

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GOVERNING WILD TRIBES OF INDIA

Necessity for Cooperation and Education on the Northeastern Frontier Is Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Lieut.-Col. John Shakespear recently addressed the members of the East India Association on the government of the wild tribes of the northeastern frontier of India.

Sir J. Bamfylde Fuller, who presided, said that Colonel Shakespear had every right to be considered a specialist in this particular subject. He had spent many years amongst the wild tribes, and had achieved remarkable success, the secret of that success being that behind a mild and almost gentle demeanor he concealed an inflexible purpose. He was the first Englishman to go into the Lushai district, and during the war he had taken a battalion of Lushais to the front, where they had done extremely well.

Colonel Shakespear said it was impossible to give any inflexible rule for acquiring the necessary influence over the wild tribes. He added: "Let a man be honest, straightforward, and sympathetic, not easily excited, but patient and persevering, and ready to learn, anxious really to know the folk he has to govern, and he will find that they will respond, and gradually learn to trust and love him." Having emphasized the necessity for cooperation and education he referred to the question of the admission of missionaries. Good, sensible missionaries were of great value, he said, but they should not be given assistance by the government. In their own interests they must be left to make their own way with the people. When the people realized that these sahibs were not connected with the government, they would be much more inclined to confide in them. A government officer, however much he might gain the love and respect of his people, remained a ruler, one whose duty it was to punish offenders and exact government dues, whereas wise missionaries might earn the title of "The Native's Sahib," as they had done in the Lushai hills.

"A matter of very serious consideration," said Colonel Shakespear, "is the provision of outlets for the energies of the people. You cannot expect a community of enterprising head-hunters suddenly to change into smug agriculturists, but the Khonoma men, who fought the hardest of all the Naga tribes, and the Syins, who held out as long in the Chin hills, have developed into enterprising traders, traveling right across India in search of particular beads and other articles, to sell which they tramped from village to village throughout the hills."

LOCAL AUTONOMY IS DISCUSSED IN SYRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—The declarations of General Gouraud, Mr. Hartvuche writes in the "Journal de Beyrouth," which were published by the Havas agency, have given anxiety to Syrians who are firmly attached to the honor and dignity of their country.

The general alluded to a French protectorate in Syria. The "Mokattam" remarks that a protectorate must never be applied in Syria since it has been clearly laid down in Article 22 of the covenant of the League of Nations that the Syrian people will be independent, but must choose a mandatory power which will assist by cooperation and support. Our contemporary is astonished at the way in which the general ignores this primordial clause. We do not yet know what is the exact significance intended to be given to the words "independence and liberty" when the people of the East are in question. We hope events will show that they are to be applied in no other than the adequate sense which we desire.

"We are prompted to believe that we have fully the right to claim an independence without which our national life would be impossible."

MR. TROELSTRA'S VIEW UPON MILITARISM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland—Mr. Troelstra, the Socialist leader, delivered a lecture on the occasion of the fall of the War Ministry and the rejection of the war estimates.

After having given an exposition of the military position of Holland and reviewed the circumstances leading to the throwing out of the war estimates, Mr. Troelstra said he believed the present state of affairs was a serious one for the government, which should afford the voters an opportunity to express their views on the question as to whether the country should continue at the old military jog-trot.

"The question presented itself to all peoples as well as to our own in particular," he declared. "What will happen? Should militarism, in its present form, be maintained, or should we tread the road toward disarmament as an lively a pace as possible? What has been gained by this war? The seat of militarism has been transferred from Berlin to Paris, but the result has not been our deliverance from militarism."

A position had not been created as a result, he continued, which would deliver us from war for the future. On the contrary, the fear of fresh conflicts was increasing day by day.

Mr. Wilson's effort, he declared, had been converted into a fiasco by Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George and those who were backing them. An atmosphere of unrest, disorder, and hatred had been created. And if these men continued to lead, dark times were in store, because the Peace of Versailles was a peace imposed by a

few victors on the defeated countries, and not one established by the common consent of all interested parties. After having discussed the rôle which was being played by imperialism and the disappointment caused by the League of Nations covenant, Mr. Troelstra declared: "It is said disarmament is very difficult; you are not free. Nevertheless, I should like to ask whether, if we earnestly strove after disarmament, others would have the courage to injure a single hair of Holland's head."

"The fear of the consequences of

SAILORS' CHANTEYS ASHORE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cuddled down like a shy child among the gaunt buildings that face the docks was "Sailors' Haven." At night the street before it was forbidding and had an air of something foreign to the great city on which it edged. Two street lamps, far apart, were all that saved the winding, nar-

wood counter that was chipped and nicked, and wandered about the room, stopping to meet a newcomer or to watch whimsically for a moment the progress of the checkers game, and to exchange an understanding smile with the occasional grizzled seaman who, lined face flushing slightly over the thought of other first days in the navy, hung transiently over the table—then passed on. Neither would have thought of not respecting the silence of the checker players.

The Skipper was round about too. It was a "party night" when friends

Skipper himself, who believes in having girls, plenty of them, at his parties, but simple, hearty, fun-loving girls with no false standards, who will come and see to it that the sailor is made to forget his loneliness in the stimulation of spontaneous fun. For the most part they were shop girls who prattled in high, amiable voices, young, eager, zealous, sparkling. Slaney, yes indeed. Inclined to somewhat startling things in the way of clothes and hairdressing but perfectly honest, and as natural as a field of daisies. Which is all that is required.

The girls drifted about among the groups of boys, greeting old acquaintances with bursts of laughter, bowing with the frantic embarrassment of awkward girlhood after breathless introductions to fiery-faced boys. A heavy-lidded Japanese or two sprawled back in kitchen chairs and watched the shifting scene inscrutably. A brisk, red-haired girl spoke experimentally to one of them, in an effort at welcoming the stranger, and was rewarded with an uncomprehending stare. She did not realize that as yet the Japanese do not admit a woman to equality in the social scheme. She merely scuttled back to more familiar company with a slight shrug of her shoulders.

The Chanteys Start

Suddenly a loud voice boomed out from a cluster of sailors in the middle of the long room. It went on, gathering speed and volume and grading up to a prolonged roar. The words, rather helplessly sorted out of the noise, seemed to be something about "Blow the man down." It all suggested the crash of green and white breakers on black rocks. The grizzled little man who had been loitering about, smiling from time to time at the boys' game, touched the elbow of a visitor who had started wildly to her feet at the fierce burst of noise. "On'y a chanthey, ma'm—on'y a chanthey—ain't y' never heard one afore?"

The keen gray eyes twinkled with amusement.

The visitor assured the seaman that she had never "heard one" and was given a rather laborious explanation. It seems that seamen, for generations, have been like children who needed encouragement for their tasks. Sort of bribes to help them over the rough spots. Chanteys were devised for making difficult and unimaginative jobs to fly by on the wings of music. If indeed music it could be called. There were chanteys to weigh anchor. There were chanteys to hoist sail. There were chanteys to "man the tops'ls." And probably chanteys for a lot of other jobs that the smiling little man forgot to tell of. And so down through the years they have come, these strange, tuneless, boisterous chants, with a quickening swing and a spirit to them that was at that moment making the rafters shiver.

The Skipper was in the middle of the group. His ruddy face, doubly so with the exertion, for it is no idle job to sing chanteys, was lifted to the ceiling, his mouth wide open and giving forth an enormous amount of noise. About him were the dozen or so sailors, their arms strung over each other's shoulders, and they were bellowing like hounds baying the moon. At the end of the chanthey, with in it all the abandon of the high seas and bounding ships, they broke into laughing like madcap children with joy for their accomplishment.

The Audience

The audience for the evening's entertainment was almost as enchanting as the performance, with its children from a neighboring parish, "come to entertain the sailors." To sit in the gallery and look down on a room full of sailors, relaxed, amusing themselves, and being amused, is time well spent. In the front row were two

boys, both with hair as red as fire. It was during the "sing" that is the logical preliminary to every entertainment. A smart-appearing girl was playing "all the popular song-hits" and the two red-heads were singing as if their throats would burst, heads tilted close together, the arm of one tight around the neck of the other, and looking as if life held nothing that wasn't pure sunshine for them.

In the front row of the gallery, next the visitor, sat alone a woman in

face that had sweetness in it, and was gone.

One boy, in a very new uniform, sat very straight in his seat, hands clenched, eyes wide and dry, lips in a thin, white line. Now and then, with the singing of some ballad, a dull flush stole over his face, and he fought rising tears that would have made him rage with shame. He was thinking with an obvious frankness of home.

A moment later, very simply and kindly, another boy, in a uniform that had not been new for a long time, slipped into the seat next the rigid figure, slipped an arm casually around the stiff shoulders, and sang for dear life. Presently, without a word or a look having passed between the two the tight look was replaced by a slow grin, and the dread thing that makes children of strong men was gone.

It was just a lot of sailor boys having a good time. And a fine old skipper who knows how to make things easy and bright. And an Englishwoman, and an old salt or two, and the "Haven."

WISCONSIN CAMPAIGN BY NONPARTISANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Having failed to capture control of the Equity Society of Wisconsin, the Nonpartisan League will make an effort to gain control of the State through its own organization. Delegates are to be elected to a convention to be held in Madison in March. The league will start a weekly newspaper in Madison, which will circulate among the 20,000 or 30,000 farmers affiliated with the league or friendly to it. A corps of speakers will be started in the State and many of the league's most skillful organizers from North Dakota and Minnesota will be imported. The league charges that the Equity Society is in touch with big business interests that have farm machinery for sale, and that the farmer can hope for no relief under Equity management.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Two boys anxiously watching the checkers"

black. She had a face that made one recollect all the particularly nice things one has ever read of Killarney. Her eyes were lighted with a strange, nameless thing, as she watched the picture spread before her. Her hands were touched with signs of toil, and the nodding black ostrich feather in her hat had known a more prosperous day. Midway of the evening she turned, quite simply, and said, "I never had a bye—but I like 't' see them other lads happy—I guess they wonder what a quid woman comes here regular fer—" and a whimsical, pathetic smile flickered over the plain



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"On'y a chanthey, ma'm, on'y a chanthey"

disarmament should be no reason to eschew disarmament. . . . Workmen, do you know that you are also responsible for what happened in this war? Capitalism did not manufacture the war matériel themselves; for this you workmen have allowed yourselves to be used. For this reason you workmen must put your shoulders to the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"Letters from home"

wheel to a man and declare that you will only produce peace matériel, not war matériel. . . . The crisis in the War and Naval Department should be a reason to start disarmament with a vim. . . .

LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Labor Party candidates are now coming out for the Chicago aldermanic election of February 24. This year, for the first time, the election will be conducted on a non-partisan basis, and candidates' names will appear without the party label.

row way from utter darkness. They were neither bright nor cheerful lamps. They leaned doggedly over the indistinct gutter, and the steady, tiny gold beam that glowed inadequately behind the frosty glass made peculiar shadows of every one who passed in the street.

There was quiet there. Groups of men idled now and then, along the narrow curb. Occasionally a glimpse of a face was to be had, half buried in a kerchief in the shadow of a slouch hat. Once in a long while there was a sharp laugh. Then muffled confidences.

Within the Haven, in the big game room, where there were also a little store and a sailors' post office, two boys, scarcely out of their teens, crouched over a dark-green table, anxiously watching the checkers on a board before them. Both of them had unruly mops of fair hair, and glowing cheeks and childish blue eyes. Their faces wore the serious look of extreme youth when it is playing, and their immersion in the game set them in a world all their own.

The checkers had been played with until they looked stolid. The black ones were dull and dejected. Those that had once been a joyous scarlet had faded under rough fingers until they were soot-brown and impassive. Some day, their mission in life done, they would kindle a fire, a reward for long and uncompensated service.

An English Friend

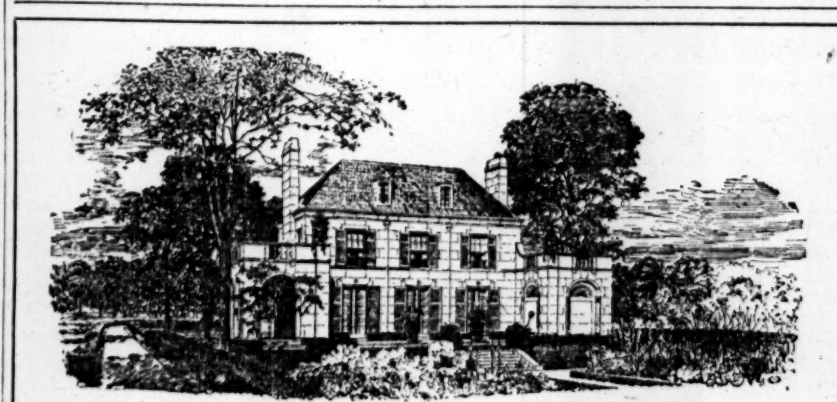
Over in a corner, in the inclosure that was the store, was a short, smiling Englishwoman who said, proudly, that she had worked at the Haven for 21 years. Her voice was frail, her smile was glad, her charm for the boys unfailing. She seemed always to have intimately known the home town of any English sailor boy who drifted shyly into the Haven. This pleased them almost as much as the frequent letters from home that she brought down from the battered section of letter boxes hung a little crookedly on the wall. Sometimes she came out from behind the dark-

came in, and there was a program. He had fallen, with a hint of rebellion, perhaps, into the habit of wearing amusingly correct clothes on "party nights." The perfect fit of an impeccable cutaway almost said out loud, "I wish I had on oilskins." He was Scottish and marvelously keen. The round face would never lose its knowledge of sea winds, and the steel-blue eyes, that laughed from under ragged brows, had in them honesty and love of men. He was here, there, everywhere—in and out of the long room, back and forth over the stairs a hundred times, never quiet, always the host. His voice was like the boom of the sea itself. And his heart was as big.

The Night of a Party

It was a "doings night," that is, as the Skipper says, only a small part in the endless chain of cheer that he is trying to throw about the lives of all sailor boys who come into Boston Harbor. The entertainment was to start at 7:30, but long before that time the room was dotted with bright girls as well as the boys clad in the sea-blue.

Every girl who goes to the Haven for the entertainments is, if you will please, thoroughly approved by the



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THE costs of most staple food-stuffs showed material reductions during the week of January 3rd last, as compared to the corresponding week of 1918.

But the costs of onions, rice, Grade B milk and *Wheat Flour* showed an increase.

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Buy United States Grain Corporation Standard Pure Wheat Flour or flour of similar grade at your grocer's today.

This flour costs much less than high patent flours, and makes delicious biscuits and pastry and good bread. It is not a substitute nor is it a "War" or "Victory" flour.

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The Corporation reserves the right to discontinue without notice the publication of lists of dealers handling this flour.

FOURTEEN RAILWAY SYSTEMS PROPOSED

Plan Is Worked Out for Organization of All Lines in the United States Into a Few Strong Groups in Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Organization of the railroads of this country into a few strong competing systems, in accordance with the recommendation of a referendum of business men obtained by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has been worked out by John E. Oldham, an investment banker of this city, who has been a student of railroad problems for 20 years. The plan as prepared by Mr. Oldham is approved, it is said, by many business men and railroad executives.

His plan provides for 14 railroad systems, one of which would include the Pennsylvania and New Haven systems as now constituted; another the New York Central and northern New England lines; a third the Wabash, Erie, Pere Marquette and Lehigh Valley, with some smaller lines; and a fourth the Baltimore & Ohio, Pennsylvania & Reading, Norfolk & Western, and Chesapeake & Ohio. These would cover the northeastern and central states.

The Southern Pacific system would include that company's lines, subsidiaries, and small competitors, plus the "Katy," Chicago & Alton, Kansas City, Mexico & Orient, and Kansas City Southern.

The Northern Pacific-Burlington system would also include the Colorado Southern and Colorado Midland, and the Ft. Worth and Denver City.

The Illinois Central-Seaboard system would include those systems as at present constituted, with some independent lines. The Great Northwestern system would include the Chicago & Northwestern, the Great Northern, and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha.

The Milwaukee-Soo systems would be combined as one, with the Soo subsidiaries and the iron carriers of the Duluth region.

Similar consolidations are provided for other parts of the country, in order to give systems in general of 15,000 to 20,000 miles trackage and earning power of about \$10,000 a mile.

MUSIC

English Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Although no more has been heard of the municipal orchestra in Birmingham, developments are pending, and no doubt news will shortly come of the permanent conductor. In the meantime there is more activity in Birmingham musical circles than in any previous season. Mr. Max Mossel, the violinist, has his usual series of popular concerts; the Midland Musical Society has opened its season with a performance of Coleridge-Taylor's "Song of Hiawatha"; the Quinlan concert goes on with the same stereotyped program with Tetraxini in the Mad Scene from "Hamlet" and the "Ah! fors è lui" from "Traviata." A note of originality has been given by the first performance of a new work for piano and cello at a concert in the Royal Society of Artists Gallery. The composer is a Mr. William Fenby, of some local reputation, and the new work, a rhapsody, was performed by Miss Joan Willis and Mr. Bernard Jackson, the founder of the Birmingham Bach Society. From the educational point of view, a more interesting development was the recital by Mr. Donald Tovey of a selected number of the Beethoven piano sonatas. This recital was organized by the University of Birmingham, and is symptomatic of the new interest taken in musical culture by the councils of the English universities, who, until quite recently have ignored all but the theoretical side of the art. In the days to come, the standard of performance among musical graduates will inevitably be advanced, and no one is more acutely conscious of the need for this than Professor Tovey and other of his colleagues who occupy musical chairs in the universities.

The Catterall String Quartet is not only the best of the English quartets, but it is also the most enterprising and energetic. During the past week it has played at Bristol, Birmingham, and Oswestry, and has everywhere been received with the greatest enthusiasm. For busy players, three of whom are members of the Hallé Orchestra, it is amazing that they are able to travel so far afield and undertake so many engagements in addition to their orchestral work. One of the foremost of London violinists told the writer that when the quartet played in London recently, the reputation that it received was something altogether outside his experience of a London audience; and he added, that it was thoroughly well deserved, for such quartet playing had not been heard in London for many years, and that it was a revelation to London musicians. Such balance and power, mingled with exquisite delicacy, can only be achieved by artists of imagination and quite exceptional skill. Of course, the quartet has a leader of genius, but without colleagues of almost equal power, no quartet can rise to the heights of interpretation reached by the Catterall Quartet. Their playing of the last monumental quartets of Beethoven is as deeply inspired and as full of tragic significance as their playing of the modern French quartets is richly imbued with the spirit of comedy. During the present season the quartet will be heard at some 40 different concerts in Great Britain and Ireland.

Among the many notable Manchester concerts, Mr. Brand Lane's second concert of the season, under Sir Henry

Wood's direction, has stood out in bold relief. Mr. Busoni made his long-expected reappearance. Busoni has always been a special favorite in Manchester since he was first introduced here 20 years ago by Dr. Brodsky. Owing to the railway strike of a month ago, great disappointment was caused by his failure to put in an appearance. His welcome the other night was eloquent proof that his old friends had not forgotten him, and his playing of the "Emperor" concerto completed the work and rekindled the old enthusiasm. No one, not even Cortot, can play Beethoven's great concerto with the mingled brilliance and intellectual power of Busoni. True to his old self he performed only serious music, and played Bach in the second part, though he did add the "Campanella" study of Liszt as an encore. Another notable reentry was that of Mr. Carl Fuchs, the well-known and respected Manchester cellist, who for a generation led the cellos in the Hallé Orchestra. Mr. Fuchs, a naturalized Englishman, was detained as a prisoner of war in Germany, and returned only to find, as was inevitable, that his place in the orchestra and the Brodsky quartet had been filled up. He gave a recital at the Memorial Hall, which was crowded, and discovered that his long absence had not estranged his public; and his audience discovered that he had lost none of his former warmth and skill as a solo player.

At a recent popular midday concert, Mr. Anton Maaskoff gave a violin recital which aroused the greatest interest. Mr. Maaskoff, a pupil of Dr. Brodsky's, was trained at the Manchester College of Music, but has been living in London for some years. Mr. Maaskoff is an American by birth though Russian by race, and of all Dr. Brodsky's pupils he probably most closely reproduces the special characteristics of his master. He has both depth of feeling and warmth of temperament, and in Schubert's "Moment Musical" revealed an amazing technical mastery. Mr. Maaskoff ought to go far. He is certainly one of the finest violinists before the public.

JOHN M. PARKER WINS LOUISIANA VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—John M. Parker, Independent Democratic candidate, was nominated over Frank P. Stubbs, the regular Democratic candidate, for Governor of Louisiana, by a majority now estimated by the chairman of both sides at 7000. The total vote in the State and city was approximately 120,000. The city vote was about 46,000.

Official figures were unobtainable until about noon yesterday, owing to the distance of some parishes and the slow count.

Mr. Parker yesterday announced that one of his first official acts will be to call a constitutional convention to write a new Constitution for Louisiana. The second step of the Independents will be to ratify the suffrage amendment, which was held back by the regular Democratic machine which this primary decisively overthrew and broke up.

RENT COMMISSION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—A bill has been introduced into the Assembly providing for the appointment by the Governor of a state rent commission of three members to review rents, service, and other conditions of leases of dwelling properties in this city and to determine whether or not lease conditions were fair and reasonable.

LIBERALS APPEAL TO MR. PALMER

Complaint Made of Failure of Official at St. Louis to Move Against Men Alleged to Have Threatened Their Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Committee of Forty-Eight has sent a letter to A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, requesting him to take action against United States Attorney Higgs, an investigator at St. Louis, Missouri, for not moving, either before or after the fact, against the five young men who are alleged to have called at the Department of Justice office in that city, just before the opening of the committee's conference there, and said that if the department did not prevent the holding of the conference it would be broken up by violence.

The committee refers to the case of a Mr. Schlein, who, claiming to represent the Department of Justice, and discovered that his long absence had not estranged his public; and his audience discovered that he had lost none of his former warmth and skill as a solo player.

The committee says that Mr. Higgs made no effort to identify the five men mentioned or to restrain them, nor were they arrested, nor were the local authorities requested to put them under bonds to keep the peace. It was said that they represented the American Legion, whose local post promptly repudiated them. But Mr. Higgs had meanwhile communicated with the manager of the hotel where the conference had headquarters. The manager then told the conference that it could meet there, upon which the committee obtained an injunction and the conference proceeded.

Mr. Higgs denied to J. A. H. Hopkins, of the committee, that he had forbidden the holding of the conference, but said that according to custom he would send stenographers to report the meetings. Mr. Hopkins says that it was impossible to move in the corridors without stumbling over Department of Justice operatives, "a few of whom might have been profitably employed in ascertaining the identity of the five men who were able, with a few threatening words, to paralyze the forces of law and order, so far as the national government was concerned."

The committee holds that the implications of the incident are far more important than the incident itself. They say that for personal and organization damages they have recourse to civil action, but that this does not relieve them of the indignity to which they, as law-abiding citizens met to discuss their political future, were subjected by a representative of Mr. Palmer's department.

The committee refers to the open surveillance exercised, which it calls a calculated affront—"calculated, because this entire proceeding is susceptible of no reasonable interpretation other than as an effort to make it appear that any attempt to make the American people to political action with a view to taking the control of public affairs out of the hands of the Democratic and Republican parties is necessarily lawless."

UNUSUAL SHIPMENT OF GOLD

NEW YORK, New York—Withdrawal of \$1,500,000 gold coin from the sub-treasury for shipment to India caused

comment among international bankers yesterday. The shippers are understood to represent a British bank. The movement is believed to be speculative, owing to the premium on gold in the Orient and partly for account of raw cotton sent from India to England.

WAYS TO HOLD DYE INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Early return to the use of German dyes in the United States, unless Congress finds some way to strengthen the American industry and bring prices down, was forecast by George Weiss of New York in an address before the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners, in convention here. Arthur Berg urged that members of the industry seek to interest more Americans in the business, and eliminate "foreigners who go back to the old country when they have amassed a snug fortune."

TEACHERS' REQUEST DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Gov. Simon Bamberger has denied the request of the teachers of Utah that a special session of the Legislature be called to enact legislation to provide for increased remuneration for the teachers.

FUNDAMENTALS AS COLLEGE STUDIES

President of Amherst Says the Greatest Conceptions Come From Students and He Pleads for Constructive Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Alexander Meiklejohn, president of Amherst College, in an address yesterday before the Harvard Liberal Club, urged the desirability of making colleges a field for the closest study of the fundamental things of life, in order that they might furnish the best possible guidance for world affairs. The greatest conceptions, he said, come not from the practical man, who acts in accordance with certain well-defined interests, but from the man who can and does give disinterested thought to the great problems of humanity.

Mr. Meiklejohn began his address with a reference to what, in his opinion, seems a new method of settling industrial and other disputes. Formerly, arbitration was the rule; each party to the controversy would agree upon some other person considered fair,

and the decision would be left after each had stated his case, to the impartial judgment of the third party. Now, he said, that method is being superseded by the method of conference, where the parties in conflict themselves discuss problems at issue, and decide them, not on a basis of fairness necessarily, but by an adjustment in which each party struggles for all he can get.

Such a policy, Mr. Meiklejohn believed, would not work satisfactorily. He held that there is such a thing as real truth and real justice, and that they ought to be sought for. Sometimes, he pointed out, certain qualities are preached as virtues purely in the interest of a dominant class.

He would remove the colleges as such as possible from partisan controversies of the day, in so far as their research upon those controversies was concerned. The results of this effort by the colleges should be made available to anyone whom it could help; but he felt that the colleges themselves should not take an active part in urging their work as the basis of adjusting disputes. Rather he would place all the facts before both parties to the dispute, and allow them to decide for themselves on a basis of elemental fairness. The college, he declared, should be a place where young men could, or a few years, gain a real insight, through constructive study and research, into the fundamentals of society's problems.

IMMIGRATION LAW REFORM ADVOCATED

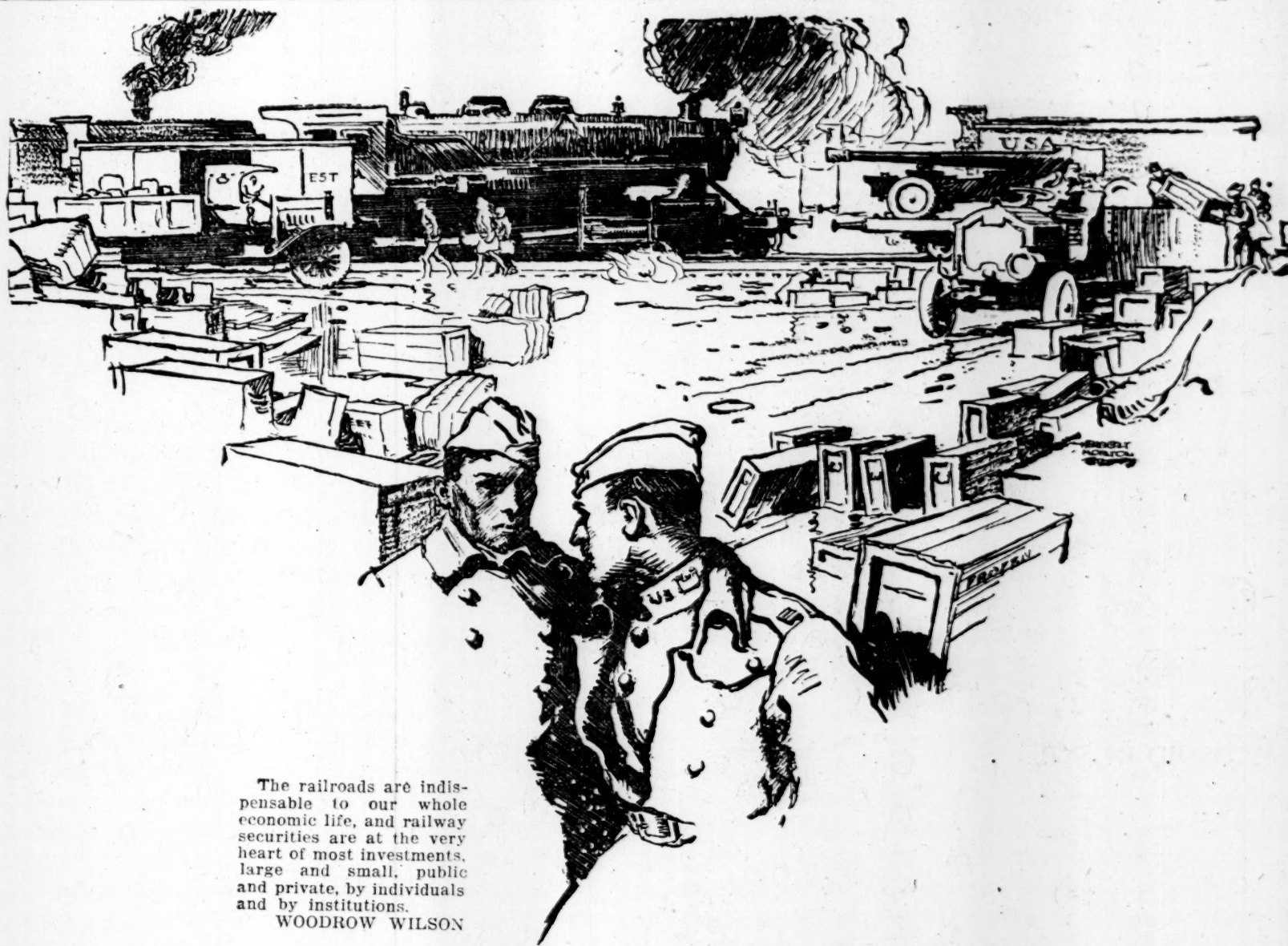
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood told newspaper representatives here recently that he had not thought of resigning his commission in the army, as his military duties were occupying all of his time. Major-General Wood advocated deportation of "the alien Red" and Americanization through education of those born here or naturalized, but called it folly to hold one door open for deportation and other for unquestioned entrance. It is time, he said, to raise the standards of the immigration law. Because of his status as an army officer, however, he declined to discuss politics or his reported candidacy for presidential nomination.

ANTI-DRY ACTION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Edward I. Edwards, new Governor of this State, whose inaugural address included recommendations by which he thinks his prelection promise to do everything lawful within his power against the federal prohibition amendment can be carried out, urges the Legislature to adopt a resolution refusing to ratify or accept the amendment.



The railroads are indispensable to our whole economic life, and railway securities are at the very heart of most investments, large and small, public and private, by individuals and by institutions.
WOODROW WILSON

THE war could not have been won without railroads. Transport—by rail and sea—is an indispensable arm of national defense.

Carrying capacity, from the wheat fields and the mines and the steel mills to the front lines in France, was the measure of our power in war.

And it is the measure of our power in peace.

Industrial expansion—increasing national prosperity—greater world trade—are vitally dependent on railroad growth.

The limit to the productive power of this country is the limit set by railroad capacity to haul the products of our industry.

The amount of freight carried on American rails doubled from 1897 to 1905—since that year it has doubled again.

It will double still again.

To haul this rapidly growing traffic the country must have more railroads—more cars and engines—more tracks and terminals.

Sound national legislation, broad-visioned public regulation, will encourage the expansion of railroads, without which the nation cannot grow.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives



Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York



For the Miss, the Matron, and the Larger Woman

Surprisingly beautiful are the many new styles of SIMON QUALITY dresses. Every type of figure has been considered—the stout woman being afforded the same opportunity to choose stylish gowns as her slenderer sisters.

The materials are especially charming—delightful combinations of Georgettes (plain and printed), Foulards, Crepe de Chines, Taffetas, an endless variety of noted fabrics—their elegance further enhanced by deft touches of embroidery, tinsel, and bead ornamentation.

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"DRESS-MAKERS TO THE AMERICAN WOMAN"

44-50 East 32nd Street, New York

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SQUASH TENNIS
AGAIN POPULAR

Metropolitan Class A Inter-Club Series of This Winter Has Been a Very Successful One

METROPOLITAN INTER-CLUB SQUASH TENNIS (Class A Champions)			
Year	W.	L.	P.C.
1919-20—Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
1918-19—Harvard Club	6	0	1,000
1917-18—Heights Casino	5	1	833
1916-17—Harvard Club	6	0	1,000
1915-16—Harvard Club	4	0	1,000
1914-15—Harvard Club	4	2	666
1913-14—Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
1912-13—Harvard Club	5	1	833
1911-12—Yale Club	5	1	833
1910-11—Harvard Club	6	1	857

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—With the winning of the championship title of 1919-20, by defeating the Yale Club in their Class A playoff of the tie for first place, the Harvard Club of New York has come back into its own in Metropolitan Inter-Club squash tennis championship circles by recapturing from Yale the title which it had previously held in 1917-18. Of the 10 championships which have been decided since the series was started in 1910-11, the Harvard Club has now won eight, the two others going to the Yale Club last winter, and to the Heights Casino Club in 1912-13.

Interest in this year's series was fully as great, if not greater, than in any previous winter. Last year much of the interest in the game was lacking, as most of the players were out of practice following their work in the war; but this winter found nearly all of the veterans of the game back on the courts and the competition was very keen.

Four clubs took part in the competition this season, each meeting the other once on its own court. At the end of the regular season Harvard and Yale were tied so that it was necessary to play another game, making 13 games in all. The only defeat of the Harvard Club was at the hands of the Yale Club when they met for the first time. The Yale Club's defeats were both at the hands of the Harvard Club. The Princeton Club and the Squash Club played as a combined team again and their only victories were secured against the Columbia Club, which failed to win a game. The results of the games played follow:

Club	W.	L.	P.C.
Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
Yale Club	4	1	800
Princeton-Squash	1	1	500
Columbia Club	0	4	0
Princeton-Squash	1	1	500
Columbia Club	0	4	0
Princeton-Squash	1	1	500
Columbia Club	0	4	0
Princeton-Squash	1	1	500
Columbia Club	0	4	0

Forty-two players took part in the series, and 10 of them won all of the games they played. A. E. Ellis of the Harvard Club is the real leader, with five straight victories to his credit. J. W. Appel Jr., E. S. Winston, and R. G. Coburn, all of the Harvard Club, are tied for second with four straight victories. The list of players follows:

Player and Club	W.	L.	P.C.
A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club	5	0	1,000
J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club	4	0	1,000
E. S. Winston, Harvard Club	4	0	1,000
R. G. Coburn, Harvard Club	4	0	1,000
M. Morrison, Harvard Club	2	0	1,000
G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club	2	0	1,000
John Munroe, Harvard Club	1	0	1,000
W. A. Kimbel, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
C. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club	1	0	1,000
O. G. Vanderbilt, Princeton-S.	1	0	1,000
E. J. Clapp, Yale Club	1	0	1,000
C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club	1	0	1,000
A. J. Cordier, Yale Club	1	0	1,000
R. S. Satterlee Jr., Harvard Club	1	0	1,000
Anderson Dana, Harvard Club	1	0	1,000
Livingston Platt, Yale Club	1	0	1,000
A. L. Corey, Yale Club	1	0	1,000
R. E. T. Higgs, Princeton-S.	1	0	1,000
W. F. Sanger, Harvard Club	1	0	1,000
Jay Gould, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
Harold Tobey, Princeton-S.	1	0	1,000
E. C. Oide, Princeton-Squash	1	0	1,000
E. S. Koster, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
H. D. Bulkeley, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
H. R. Moxley, Princeton-S.	1	0	1,000
Frank Kilde, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
H. D. Harvey, Princeton-S.	1	0	1,000
J. N. Richards, Harvard Club	1	0	1,000
H. L. Streibach, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
P. W. Chambers, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
S. H. Johnson, Yale Club	1	0	1,000
L. I. Grinnell, Harvard Club	1	0	1,000
H. V. Malton, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
Harold Kellogg, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
L. E. Mahan, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
Kenneth Bulkeley, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000
Donald Mackay, Yale Club	1	0	1,000
Jesse Hoyt, Princeton-Squash	1	0	1,000
C. M. Hull Jr., Princeton-S.	1	0	1,000
R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club	1	0	1,000

OWEN LEADS HARVARD 1923 SIX
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—George Owen '23 of Newton, Massachusetts, was appointed captain of the Harvard University freshman hockey team at a meeting held yesterday. He was prominent on the 1923 football team last fall, having been largely instrumental in bringing about the defeat of the Yale University freshmen eleven.

SPANISH FENCERS PLAN TRIP
NEW YORK, New York—A team of seven expert Spanish fencers will invade the United States in March and cross fencibles with the leading American fencers. It was learned yesterday. It is expected the visitors will also participate in the championship bouts of the Amateur Fencers League of America in April.

AUSTRALASIA KEEPS
CUP ANOTHER YEAR

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Wednesday)—G. L. Patterson, the Australian lawn tennis expert, beat A. R. F. Kingscote of the British Isles, in their singles match today in the Davis international cup tennis tournament, the score being 6-1, 6-4, 8-6. This contest was begun yesterday, but was postponed on account of rain after each player had won a game. This victory insures the retention of the Davis cup in Australasia. In the other singles match today, Anderson, Australia, defeated A. H. Lowe, Great Britain, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3, 4-6, 12-10.

United States to Challenge

NEW YORK, New York—In successfully defending the Davis cup, emblematic of the world's lawn tennis team championship, Australasia's team proved its complete mastery over the British Isles challenge combination. The defenders consisting of N. E. Brookes and G. L. Patterson, famous internationalists, assisted by young Anderson, a youthful tennis prodigy, won 4 out of 5 matches; 12 out of 18 sets and 102 out of 179 games. The British team, composed of the veterans A. H. Lowe, A. R. F. Kingscote, and A. E. Beamish, lost three singles matches and one doubles, the sole victory being that of Kingscote over Anderson.

Australasia will be called upon again to defend the Davis cup against far more formidable players within the next 12 months. At the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, to be held in this city February 6, a formal challenge for the trophy will be decided upon. All challenges must be filed before March 1 and the National Association is on record as favoring such a move which will undoubtedly be made before that date.

Several other nations including France, Belgium, Japan, England, and possibly one South American country have also indicated their intention of challenging in 1920. It is expected that a portion of the preliminary elimination matches will be played in the United States next summer and the winning nation will in turn meet the holding Australasians in Australia, late in 1920 or early in 1921.

OARSMEN TO PLAN
FOR BIG REGATTAS

NEW YORK, New York—Collegiate and amateur rowing dates for the coming season will be assigned at conferences of oarsmen's associations to be held here within the next few weeks. Owing to the possibility of considerable international competition this summer, the arrangement of the customary regattas is one of unusual difficulty. It appears probable at present that the United States will be represented at both the English Henley and the Olympic rowing championships.

With these foreign invasions in view, local regatta dates must be scheduled to conform with the European events, as far as possible. This is the task that confronts the officers of the various rowing bodies, including the Intercollegiate Rowing Association and the American Rowing Association which meet here next week. The same problem will be considered at the meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which holds its annual conference later.

While it is realized that none of the varsity, eight of the eastern colleges can compete at the English Henley, owing to the proximity of that event and the championship regattas of the university crews, the Olympic events are a magnet that is already proving a strong attraction for the oarsmen. Several college rowing authorities have expressed a willingness to permit their crews to continue training after the final inter-varsity races if the American Olympic Committee will lend assistance in financing the trip to Belgium.

E. M. SHIELDS STARS
FOR PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Brilliant individual work on the part of E. M. Shields gave the University of Pennsylvania swimming team a 29- to-24 victory over Princeton University in their dual championship meet in the Weightman Hall pool recently. It was the first championship meet for Pennsylvania.

Shields won two first places for the Red and Blue, taking the 100-yard swim in 60.15, and the 220-yard swim in 2m. 43.35, the latter performance being especially good. Princeton captured only two first places, Capt. H. D. Johnson '20 winning the 50-yard swim and the Orange and Black taking the 800-foot relay race. The summary:

50-Yard Swim—Won by Johnson, Princeton; second, Harris, Princeton; third, Leopold, Penn. Time—26½.
100-Yard Swim—Won by Shields, Penn.; second, Leopold, Penn.; third, Shrieber, Princeton. Time—40½.
220-Yard Swim—Won by Shields, Penn.; second, Bringham, Penn.; third, Foster, Princeton. Time—2m. 43½.
800-Foot Relay—Won by Princeton (Shrieber, Shrieber, Harris, and Johnson); second, Penn (Wiener, Martyn, Bringham, and Armstrong).
Plunge for Distance—Won by Burk, Penn. Distance, 22 ft.; second, Driscoll, Princeton, 6 ft.; third, Koshier, Penn. 5 ft. 6 in.
Fancy Diving—Won by Armstrong, second, Gray, Princeton; third, Wiener, Penn.

VETERAN TEAM
AT PENNSYLVANIA

Red and Blue Expects to Make a Strong Showing in the Intercollegiate Basketball Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—With three of the five members of last year's championship team intact and five straight victories in a row, the University of Pennsylvania looks to its basketball team to be an important factor in the league race again this year. Penn's intercollegiate league opening next week Wednesday at Princeton, is later than the Red and Blue has ever started, but from that time until the end of the season, March 13, Penn will be called upon to play 10 league and two exhibition games.

Coach L. W. Jourdet is well pleased with the work of his veterans—Capt. H. R. Peck '20, D. J. McNichol '21, and G. E. Sweeney '20, forward, and W. C. Grave '21, the new center, has come through surprisingly well in all the games. Grave has been able to out-jump all his opposing centers, and has proven a valuable successor to former captain L. R. Davis '19. As an understudy, Grave has J. Yates '21, who was in the service for more than two years. Before the war, Yates played center on the Pennsylvania freshman team. He has been crowding Grave all season, but Coach Jourdet likes the New England boy's style of play.

In Captain Peck and McNichol, Penn has two of the best guards in collegiate ranks. They have been playing together for three years and thoroughly understand the Penn system of defensive playing. So tight was their work in the recent game against Lafayette that the Eastonians were held to a single field goal which came in the contest. Other good guard candidates are Milton Zucker '21 and F. C. Peters '21. Zucker played on the freshman team several years ago.

Sweeney at forward continues to play a brilliant game. He has been one of Penn's scoring bulwarks for the last three years. His foul tossing has always been a big asset, but this season he is shooting field goals better than ever. Last year he led the intercollegiate league in scoring, and judging by the way he has been locating the basket, he will be up with the leaders when the Red and Blue team starts its league race. Paired off with A. M. Stannard '20 last year, Penn had a remarkable pair of forwards. The latter is greatly missed but E. O. Rosenast '22 is filling in nicely. Rosenast played forward on the freshman team last year.

E. M. McNichol, the former Penn captain and guard, is looking after the coaching of the freshman team which has won five straight games. The junior varsity is also playing a schedule for the first time this year. By this new method Coach Jourdet expects to get some valuable material for next year's varsity team. Basketball, next to football, is the biggest-paying sport at Pennsylvania, and all of the games this year have attracted splendid turnouts.

VANCOUVER BEATS
SEATTLE AT HOCKEY

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	W.	Won	Lost
Victoria	4	3	571
Vancouver	4	4	550
Seattle	3	4	429

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—The Seattle hockey team defeated the Vancouver team Tuesday night and is again a contender for the championship of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association. At the end of the game the score was 5 to 2 in favor of the Seattle team.

Vancouver started well in the first period. Skinner broke through the Seattle defense and made the first score of the game four minutes after it had started. In eight minutes Taylor made Vancouver's second and last score.

The second period opened with Seattle playing strongly and Tobin made the first score at the end of eight minutes. A score by Riley, a few minutes later, tied the game and following the second face-off Foyston scored in 30 seconds. The game speeded up and Foyston again scored shortly before the end of the period. Just before the third period ended, Foyston again scored, having made three of Seattle's goals. The summary:

SEATTLE
Murray, Iw. ... F. Skinner
Foyston, G. ... F. Taylor
Walker, P. ... F. Adam
Tobin, R. ... F. W. Harris
Riley, P. ... F. Cook
Rickett, P. ... F. P. Duncan
Holmes, G. ... F. E. Lehman
Score—Seattle 5; Vancouver 2. Goals—Foyston 3, Riley, Tobin for Seattle; Skinner, Taylor for Vancouver. Referee—Ron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

GARDNER NAMED PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—J. P. Gardner was elected president of the Olympia Fields Country Club here recently, succeeding Prof. A. A. Staggs, who resigned. Mr. Gardner is well known as a veteran golf player. The Olympia club is one of the biggest golf clubs in the world. Other officers elected were: C. M. Smalley, Henry Paulman, J. W. Stevenson, and Frank Brown, vice-presidents; C. L. Frame, treasurer; W. H. Walde, secretary.

TWO VETERANS
FOR COLUMBIA

M. J. Bloomer and H. W. Forster Are Expected to Help Blue and White Win More Fencing Championship Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University is confident that her fencing team will win the championship of the intercollegiate Fencing League this winter for the third successive year. The fact on which this confidence is based is that the two leading members of the team of three men which won the championship the two preceding seasons are still in college.

These two men are M. J. Bloomer Jr. '20 and H. W. Forster '20. Added to this is the fact that James Murray Jr. of the New York Athletic Club is still fencing coach at Columbia. This will be the twenty-fourth year that Mr. Murray has been the Columbia fencing coach. During this long period Mr. Murray has succeeded in having his fencers teams bring more championships to Columbia than has any other coach of any sport that has ever been at Columbia. During this period, also, the Columbia team has won the championship of the intercollegiate Fencing League a greater number of times than have the representatives of any other college.

Bloomer, who is one of the best men who ever fenced for Columbia, made the freshman team of his class in 1917. In his sophomore year he made the varsity team, which in that year won the intercollegiate foil championship. Last season, besides being captain of the team which won the intercollegiate foil championship, he won the individual championship. Forster also fenced on the freshman team of the class of 1920, and also was a member of the teams which won the championship in 1918 and 1919. The man who is most likely to win the third place on the foil team is Carlos Contreras '20. He was on his class' freshman team and for the last two years has been a leading candidate for the varsity.

The leading candidates for the saber team are E. T. Stelle '21, George Reeves '21, and E. B. Towns '20. Stelle was captain of the '21 freshman team and was the star saber man of last year's varsity. Reeves gained his experience at West Point where he fenced two years. Towns, who has returned to college from the army, was one of the 1917 varsity saber team. The épee, or dueling sword event, is certain to be taken care of by either Bloomer or Forster.

When Coach Murray issued his first call for candidates this fall, 35 men reported, which is an indication of the popularity the success in fencing has brought this sport to at Columbia. The material, besides the star men already mentioned, is of a high order, and numbers among it men who probably would have little difficulty in making the varsity team at some other colleges where fencing has not been taken up with as much success as it has had for so many years at Columbia. These men are four members of last year's freshman team, P. F. Parley '22, the captain of that team, D. Benco '22, R. D. Marcus '22, and D. D. MacKay '22. The most prominent of the rest of the candidates are H. L. Mayers '21, C. G. Webster '22, J. F. Olney '22, C. Reich '20, and W. G. Taylor '22.

The halfback problem presents no difficulties to the selection committee, for in W. J. A. Davies, a 1913 international, and C. A. Kershaw of the United Services, they have, in the opinion of most, a pair that could hardly be improved upon. Should either be not available, capable under studies in H. Coverdale and A. K. Horan of Blackheath are at hand.

At the special request of the selection committee, J. E. Greenwood, who led the Cambridge varsity team to victory at Queen's Club, has consented to postpone his retirement from rugby football. He took part in international football in 1913 and is one of the pillars upon whom the Rugby Union can rely. Another one is Maj. H. C. Harrison, United Services, whose international football career dates back to 1909. For the eight places in the pack there are also available C. S. Conway, Cambridge University; Capt. W. W. Wakefield, Harlequins; several prominent players from the Gloucester Club; S. Smart, A. T. Voyce, and S. G. Holford; F. W. Mellich, Blackheath; H. J. White, Harlequins; W. H. Wright, Plymouth; A. F. Blakiston, Northampton; R. E. Sharp, Newton Abbott, to mention only a few.

DARTMOUTH CLUB IS
BEATEN BY HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard University was returned the winner last night over the Dartmouth Club hockey team in a game comparatively listless until near the close.

For the first part of the contest Harvard, taking the ice for the first time since its victory over Yale University last week, was content to hold itself in check, with the result that the Boston Hockey League team scored twice to the Crimson's one counter. From that point on, however, Harvard maintained a persistent attack, and though the puck traveled back and forth with amazing regularity the university players caged enough goals to take a 4-to-3 victory. Practically all the interest in the game was centered in the last five minutes, with E. A. Bigelow, occ. starring on the offense. The summary:

HARVARD
Bacon, Iw. ... F. E. Holmes
Bigelow, G. ... F. Murphy
Emmons, P. ... F. W. Bower
Walker, G. ... F. P. Murchie
Stubbs, P. ... F. Tuck
J. Holmes, G. ... F. Holden
Score—Harvard University 4, Dartmouth Club 3. Goals—Bacon 2, Emmons, Walker for Harvard; Murphy 2, E. Holmes for Dartmouth Club. Referee—John Hutchinson, Boston Athletic Association. Time—25m. halves.

ILLINOIS CARNIVAL MARCH 6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHAMPAIGN, Illinois—The date of the indoor relay carnival at the University of Illinois has been set for March 6. Invitations will be sent to all western colleges and schools, according to Harry Gill, Illinois track coach. M. A. Delaney of the Chicago Athletic Association will act as referee. The University of Illinois has been chosen for this carnival because of the huge armory available. This building contains a large cinder track and is commodious enough to allow many athletic contests to be held simultaneously.

ENGLAND LOOKS
FOR A VICTORY

Expects to Defeat France in International Rugby Football Play at Twickenham, January 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—When England meets France at Twickenham on January 31, in their first rugby football clash since the season of 1913-14, there is no reason to anticipate a reversal of previous results. France has never yet beaten England in an international rugby game since the first fixture between the two countries was played in the season 1905-06. Since that date, nine games have taken place, in Paris, Richmond, Leicester, and Twickenham, and nine victories have been won by England, generally by a substantial margin. While this is no reason in itself to expect another defeat for France, there is nothing to show that France has made sufficient progress to enable the national fifteen to get the better of England in one of its own national games. Undoubtedly rugby football has made great strides in France, partly as a result of the war; but when their best army fifteen met the New Zealanders, who had just defeated the mother country by a narrow margin in the final for the King's cup last season, the team had no better success than against the Australians in Paris.

Whatever team is finally selected to meet France, the English selection committee have no dearth of talent upon which to rely. For the back position there are three good men in H. Millett, Guy's Hospital; W. H. Pemberton, Birkenhead; and B. S. Cumberlege, Blackheath. Millett played such a safe game in the second trial that he was promoted to the England team for the final game, while Pemberton, who had eclipsed Evan Thomas, United Services, at the opening trial at Aigburth, Liverpool, was dropped to allow Cumberlege to take his place among the Rest. Cumberlege played back for the army in the Imperial Services tournament last season but has been held to be not consistently reliable and safe on his club form since.

There is no lack of promising threequarters of whom no fewer than 15 players were on view to fill the four places. The final selection for the last trial match against the Rest fell upon C. N. Lowe, Blackheath; J. A. Krieger, Guy's Hospital; E. Hammett, Newport; and W. M. Lowry, Birkenhead. Of these Lowry is one of the "finds" of the season. Well built and with a fine turn of speed, he takes the ball well and goes straight for the line, risking everything in the attempt to get there. C. N. Lowe on the other wing is a Cambridge Blue who first received his cap in 1913. He has played against South Africa, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and France. The two centers, Krieger and Hammett, are from first-class clubs, for Guy's have one of the best sides in the south this season and Newport are one of the most dangerous Welsh teams. To supplement these four players there are R. C. W. Pickles, Bristol; F. M. Arke, a club mate of Lowry, E. Myers, who has long played for the Yorkshire County team and is equally good at halfback or centerthree, S. W. Harris, Blackheath, and A. M. Smallwood, Cambridge University, whose most useful asset is his talent for dropping goals, as was seen when he won the intervarsity game for the Light Blues in this way.

The halfback problem presents no difficulties to the selection committee, for in W. J. A. Davies, a 1913 international, and C. A. Kershaw of the United Services, they have, in the opinion of most, a pair that could hardly be improved upon. Should either be not available, capable under studies in H. Coverdale and A. K. Horan of Blackheath are at hand.

At the special request of the selection committee, J. E. Greenwood, who led the Cambridge varsity team to victory at Queen's Club, has consented to postpone his retirement from rugby football. He took part in international football in 1913 and is one of the pillars upon whom the Rugby Union can rely. Another one is Maj. H. C. Harrison, United Services, whose international football career dates back to 1909. For the eight places in the pack there are also available C. S. Conway, Cambridge University; Capt. W. W. Wakefield, Harlequins; several prominent players from the Gloucester Club; S. Smart, A. T. Voyce, and S. G. Holford; F. W. Mellich, Blackheath; H. J. White, Harlequins; W. H. Wright, Plymouth; A. F. Blakiston, Northampton; R. E. Sharp, Newton Abbott, to mention only a few.

MISS RYAN AND J. G. RITCHIE WIN

CANNES, France (Tuesday)—Miss Elizabeth Ryan, the United States lawn tennis player, and J. G. Ritchie, the English player, today defeated Miss Suzanne Lenglen, the French champion, and W. Albarhan, by a score of 6-1, 4-5 in the open tennis tournament which is being held here this week. Before the second set was completed Miss Lenglen was forced to retire.

HILLSDALE ELECTS BECK
HILLSDALE, Michigan—William Beck, Lakewood, Ohio, has been elected captain of the Hillsdale College football eleven in 1920.

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PORTSMOUTH IS
LEADING LEAGUE

Secures Four Out of a Possible Six Points in the Holiday Southern Football Competition

SOUTHERN LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	W.	L.	P. C.
Portsmouth	15	4	45 17 34
Crystal Palace	11	3	40 21 30
Watford	12	6	34 22 29
Reading	10	4	31 21 25
Cardiff City	10	3	29 24 25
Merthyr Town	9	8	28 24 25
Queen's Park Rangers	11	7	35 24 26
Norwich City	10	6	34 27 24
Plymouth Argyle	9	7	27 16 24
Swansea Town	9	7	28 25 29
Swindon Town	9	8	25 23 25
Brentford	8	7	25 25 23
Southampton	9	10	4 35 38 22
Southend United	6	7	8 25 29 29
Millwall	6	10	4 30 32 20
Exeter City	6	8	22 24 19
Bristol Rovers	5	8	8 22 39 18
Luton Town	6	11	4 24 36 16
Newport County	5	11	21 42 19
Brighton and Hove	5	13	5 25 36 13
Northampton	4	12	6 28 57 14
Gillingham	3	15	4 11 47 10

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Association Football clubs in the Southern League, with the exception of Swindon and Norwich City, played three games in three days on December 25

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GREAT INFLATION
IN BANK CREDIT

Deposits in a Number of Institutions Have Doubled in Five Years, and in Several Instances Have Tripled in Amount

NEW YORK, New York—Forty-one national banks had gross deposits of \$50,000,000 or over on December 31. Of this number 24 reported increases and 17 decreases as compared with the previous call on November 17.

The National City Bank of New York led with \$767,155,000. The Chase National Bank ranked second with \$430,221,000, and the National Bank of Commerce third with \$403,140,000. The largest gain was made by the American Exchange National of New York, amounting to \$45,051,000. Other institutions recording large gains were the First National of New York, \$27,121,000; Irving National of New York, \$15,790,000; Mechanics & Metals of New York, \$12,206,000.

Present figures make interesting comparison with 1914. They indicate the tremendous inflation in bank credit during the last five years. In quite a number of institutions deposits have doubled, while in several instances they have tripled. One bank more than quintupled its deposits during this period.

The table below presents a list of banks with gross deposits of \$50,000,000 or over on December 31, compared with November 17 last and October 31, 1914 (000 omitted):

	Dec 31	Nov 17	Oct 31
City, N. Y.	\$767,155	\$772,817	\$260,725
Chase, N. Y.	430,221	439,534	126,215
Commerce, N. Y.	403,140	410,567	134,114
Cont. & Co., Chic.	335,207	330,732	155,750
First, N. Y.	287,426	286,205	108,770
Mech. & M., N. Y.	273,041	260,835	89,205
First, Chicago	217,591	212,530	108,145
Hanover, N. Y.	216,892	215,271	98,406
Parit, N. Y.	197,475	192,424	68,494
American Ex., N. Y.	177,208	176,627	75,475
Irving, N. Y.	155,591	142,801	51,210
Chas. & Phen., N. Y.	140,877	130,029	23,000
First, St. Louis	124,502	128,145	82,226
Shawmut, Boston	122,826	146,770	86,728
Philadelphia, Phila.	120,181	119,851	58,714
Corn Ex., Chicago	118,879	120,086	54,790
First, Detroit	115,501	105,598	41,082
Liberty, N. Y.	115,032	111,775	29,564
Mellon, Pittsburgh	96,000	94,125	44,319
Ang. & L., Paris, S. F.	92,022	87,831	32,634
First Wisconsin, Mil.	89,194	90,355	45,573
Fourth St., Phila.	87,377	74,249	29,905
Bank of Cal., S. F.	86,321	85,040	27,638
Chemical, N. Y.	82,101	85,716	24,348
First & Ind., Det.	81,081	78,225	39,150
First, Cleveland	78,090	72,896	32,634
First & Sec., Minn.	74,600	72,826	59,363
Commerce, St. L.	72,561	72,008	36,614
Girard, Phila.	71,449	67,484	38,513
Seaboard, N. Y.	68,792	71,900	31,120
Fourth St., Phila.	66,517	69,906	42,685
Franklin, Phila.	66,321	69,983	35,232
Southwest, N. K. C.	64,276	63,899	25,788
Wells F., Nev. S. F.	64,005	67,010	29,222
Public, N. Y.	62,443	56,333	11,573
First, Dearborn	61,813	59,836	32,771
Merchants, Boston	56,178	58,825	36,686
Northwestern, Minn.	54,121	58,610	32,642
First, Los Angeles	53,557	58,203	18,203
First, St. Paul	50,414	56,323	35,053

*Net deposits.

OILS REACT ON
LONDON EXCHANGE

LONDON, England—There was a reaction in oil shares on the stock exchange yesterday. Shell Transport, was 12½, and Mexican Eagle 12½.

Unsettled labor conditions at the Rand caused Kaffir descriptions to waver. The industrial sector was good. Home rails were dull. The uncertainty regarding the attitude of the Labor unions induced a conservative policy as to half-yearly dividends by the roads. There was buying of Argentine rails.

Gift-edged investment issues were cheerful and higher. Russians were maintained firmly. Generally the markets were quiet.

Consols for money were 51, British 5s, 1927-49, 91½, British 4½s, 83½.

Grand Trunks closed 7½, De Beers 30½, Rand Mines 37½.

ANOTHER BIG BREAK
IN EXCHANGE RATES

NEW YORK, New York—The adverse trade balance against European countries and the uncertainty regarding foreign trade are held responsible for the demoralized exchange rates.

The market closed with mercantile paper quoted at 6, sterling 60-day bills 3.57½, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.57½, commercial 60-day bills 3.57, demand 3.60½, cables 3.61½. France demand 12.02, cables 12.01. Guilders demand 37½, cables 37½. Lire demand 14.10, cables 14.05. Marks demand 1.50, cables 1.52. Government bonds firm, railroad bonds irregular. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days, and 6 months 7½. Call money easy, high 6, ruling rate 6, closing bid 5, offered at 6, last loan 6, bank acceptances 4½.

BELGIAN WINDOW GLASS

NEW YORK, New York—The output of window glass in Belgium, running from 15,000,000 to 19,000,000 square feet a month, is about 50 per cent of the pre-war figure. Labor costs 150 per cent more, and further increases in wages are expected. The demand is so insistent and the profits are so large that producers are not offering much resistance to the demands for higher wages.

BOSTON ELEVATED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Boston Elevated in December made the most favorable showing of any month since the public trustees took control. Receipts exceeded cost of service by \$343,323.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. Can.	55½	55½	55½	55½
Am. Car & Fdry.	128	128	128	128
Am. Inter. Corp.	110	110	108	108
Am. Loco.	98	98	97½	97½
Am. Smelters	69	69	68½	68½
Am. Sugar	127	128½	127	127½
Am. T. & T.	98	98½	97½	98
Am. Woolen	150	150½	148	148
Anaconda	62½	62½	61½	62
Alchison	84½	84½	84	84
At. Gulf & W. I.	162½	162½	160½	160½
Bald Loco	113½	113½	111½	111½
B. & O.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼
Both Steel B.	52	52	51½	51½
Can. Pac.	129½	129½	128½	128½
Can. Leather	92½	92½	90½	91½
Chandler	126	126	124	124
C. M. & St. P.	36½	36½	36	36
China	28½	28½	28	28
Corn Products	82½	82½	83	83
Cruicab Steel	204½	210½	203½	203½
Cuba Cane	52½	53	51½	51½
do pfd	85½	85½	85	85
End-Johnson	135½	135½	134½	134½
Gen. Motors	306½	306½	303	303½
Goodrich	80½	80½	78½	79
Int. Paper	82½	82½	81	81
Inspiration	57	57½	56½	56½
Kennecott	307½	31	306½	31
Marine	41½	41½	37¼	37¼
do pfd	97½	97½	95	95
Max Motor	314	314	31	31
Met. Ind.	185	185	182½	182½
Midvale	49½	49½	49¼	49¼
Mo. Pacific	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
N. Y. Central	68½	68½	68½	68½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	26½	26½	26½	26½
No. Pacific	79	79	78½	78½
Pan Am. Pet.	92½	92½	90½	90½
do B.	87½	87½	87½	87½
Penn.	42½	42½	42	42
Reading	68½	68½	68	68
Rep. I. & S.	110½	110½	108½	108½
Rep. Dutch N. Y.	105½	106½	104½	105½
Sinclair	42½	42½	42½	42½
St. Paul	100	100½	100	100
Studebaker	103½	103½	102½	102½
Texas & Pac.	26½	26½	26½	26½
Texas Co.	203	204	202½	202½
Trans. Oil	27	27	25½	26
Union Pac.	122½	122½	121½	121½
U. S. Rubber	126½	126½	123½	123½
U. S. Smelting	71	71½	70½	71½
U. S. Steel	105½	105½	104½	104½
U. S. Realty	53½	53½	53	53
Wabash	92½	92½	92	92
Worthington Pump	91½	91½	91¼	91¼
Westinghouse	52½	52½	52½	52½
Wills-Overland	29½	29½	28½	28½
Total sales	432,000 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib. 3½s	98.94	98.96	98.80	98.80
Lib. 4s	99.06	99.06	99.04	99.04
Lib. 4½s	99.04	99.04	99.04	99.04
Lib. 5s	99.04	99.04	99.04	99.04
Lib. 5½s	99.04	99.04	99.04	99.04
Lib. 6s	99.04	99.04	99.04	99.04
Lib. 6½s	99.04	99.04	99.04	99.04
Lib. 7s	99.04	99.04	99.04	99.04
Lib. 7½s	99.04	99.04	99.04	99.04
Lib. 8s	99.04	99.04	99.04	99.04
Lib. 8½s	99.04	99.04	99.04	99.04
Lib. 9s	99.04	99.04	99.04	99.04
Lib. 9½s	99.04	99.04	99.04	99.04
Lib. 10s	99.04	99.04	99.04	99.04

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s	96½	96½	96	96
City of Paris 6s	92½	92½	92½	92½
City of Paris 6s	92½	92½	92½	92½
U. King 5½s 1921	96	96	95½	95½
U. King 5½s 1929	94½	94½	94½	94½
U. King 5½s 1937	89½	89½	89½	89½

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
Am. Tel.	97½	97½
Am. Ch. Com.	91½	91½
Am. Ice	20	20
Am. Zinc	20½	20½
Am. Zinc pfd	58½	58½
Arizona Com.	14	14
Booth Fish	14	14
Boston Elevated	61	61
Boston & Me.	33½	33½
Butte & Sup.	28	28
Cal. & Ariz.	61	61
Cal. & Hecla	20	20
Copper Range	46½	46½
Davis-Daly	12½	12½
East Butte	14½	14½
East. Mass.	20	20
Fairbanks	79	79
Granby	51½	51½
Gordon-Pew	28½	28½
Gray & Davis	41½	41½
I. Creek Com.	43½	43½
Isle Royale	25½	25½
Lake Copper	46	46
Mass. Elec. pfd	12½	12½
May-Old Colony	7½	7½
Miami	24½	24½
Met. Ind.	185	185
Mullins Bond	48½	48½
N. Y. N. H. & H.	26½	26½
North Butte	16½	16½
Old Dominion	25	25
Ontola	22½	22½
Parish & Bing	43½	43½
Pond Creek	22½	22½
Road & Van Der	52	52
Swift & Co.	130½	130½
United Fruit	194½	194½
United Shoe	46½	46½
U. S. Smelting	71½	71½

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURE

	Bid	Asked
Alma Explos.	75	84
Allied Packers	27	27
Amer. Safety Razor	15	15½
Arizona Silver	3	4
Boston & Mont.	70	72
Chas. & Phen.	5	5
Cities S. Bkrs. Ctr.	42½	42
Corn Copper	43½	43
General Asphalt	113	114
General Motors (new)	21	22
Gulf Oil	50½	50½
Gouldsfield Cons.	13	15
Hendee Manu.	45	48
Houston Oil	128	132
Inevitable Oil	33	36
Ohio Body	45	45
Peaselee	43	46
Rand Mines	23½	24
Retail Candy	16	17
Salt Creek	48½	48½
Saulpaup. Ref.	62	62
Shimms Petrol	54½	55½
Submarine Boat	15½	16½
Texas Co.	50	53
Texas Ranger	15	15
White Oil	35½	38½

RAILWAY EARNINGS

COLORADO SOUTHERN LINES

	1919	Increase
Second week Jan.	\$503,989	\$58,359
From Jan. 1	\$61,374	167,586

TEXAS & PACIFIC

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Gross earnings of the Texas & Pacific, actually exceeded \$26,000,000 in 1919, representing an increase of \$3,776,000, or 32 per cent over 1918. Net earnings did not keep pace with the expansion in gross. Although net operating income for the full 12 months is not yet available, the indications are that it was in the vicinity of \$3,800,000. This would compare with the government standard return of \$4,107,432.

CONSERVATION OF
CREDIT IS URGED

Critical Situation Exists Which Must Be Remedied at Once, Says Well-Known New York Banker—Business Cooperation

NEW YORK, New York—In an address entitled "Factors Affecting Our Financial Situation," delivered at the convention of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association, Hotel Astor, New York City, Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, said in part as follows:

"Both the financial and credit condition of the United States and the railroad problem are extremely vital to the business men of the country, particularly now at the beginning of the new year—a year which promises to be of unusual importance in our affairs. And the developments of 1920 will be continuing to a large extent upon the financial condition and the railroad situation in this country. They will be among the most important factors in determining the collective success of our business men. If they become critical the general business condition also will eventually, but inevitably, become critical. Therefore, it is in high degree the concern of our business interests not only to study the financial and transportation problems intelligently but also to take an active part in their solution.

Credit Situation Critical

"I believe that it is more or less generally understood now—for the first time, perhaps—that the railroad situation is critical, but I doubt if our financial and credit position is so clearly appreciated. With continuing high prices and the consequent need for more capital with which to transact business of every character, it is not surprising that business men should now ask if there is going to be money enough in 1920 to finance a huge business at prevailing prices. How many of them, however, realize that we are very near the limit of our credit resources and that there must be quick and effective conservation of these resources? But that is the situation today, a situation which must be remedied at once. And the business men of this country must help remedy it, for their own protection, for their own profit.

Conservation or More Expansion

"There is an unprecedented demand for money; there is only a limited supply. That supply must be used wisely to create new wealth, by promoting productivity; it cannot safely be dissipated, or even partly wasted, in speculative, unproductive, or economically unnecessary ventures. The business men of the country must bear that in mind in seeking credit, and they must henceforth expect the bankers of the country to apply that standard in granting credits. It will be eminently to the ultimate gain of the business interests generally to cooperate fully with the bankers in maintaining that standard. But unless they do so, they must be prepared to face greater credit expansion, still higher prices, and, eventually, a crisis which may precipitate a reaction, with its attendant evils.

"I do not mean to imply that 1920 is likely to be a poor business year. It should be one of the best; if we make it so by the wise conduct of our business affairs. But I do wish to emphasize the imperative need for the conservation of our credit resources, for the increased production of essentials, for economy, and for thrift. There is no need for legitimate, essential business to retrench. On the contrary, there is every reason why it should expand to the extent of meeting economic demands. But it cannot do this if unessential enterprises or activities are permitted to drain the reservoir of credit and capital."

NEW YORK MARKET
DULL AND HEAVY

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange continues to dwindle, total sales yesterday falling well below the half-million mark. Although there were occasional displays of strength the underlying tone was weak. Net losses for the day extended from 1 to more than 4 points for the active issues. American Car & Foundry dropped 2, American Woolen 2, Baldwin 1½, Central Leather 2½, Colorado Fuel 2½, Chandler 2½, General Motors 3, Marine 3½, Marine preferred 2½, Mexican Petroleum 4½, and U. S. Rubber 2½.

Mayflower-Old Colony lost 1½ on the Boston exchange, due to the calling of an assessment of \$1 a share next month. Carson Hill lost 1½.

HEARINGS ON WOOL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An invitation has been extended by the chief of the Bureau of Markets to wool growers, dealers, manufacturers and other interested persons to attend hearings on the proposed rules and regulations for wool warehouses to be licensed under the United States Warehouse Act.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$1.32½, a decline of ¼ cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver ¼d. higher, at 79½d.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

RECONSTRUCTION IN CANADA IN 1919

President of the Privy Council Shows That Gratuities for Returned Canadian Soldiers Will Exceed \$170,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—What may be regarded as the first official account of the stewardship of the Unionist Government during the year 1919 was that given by the Hon. N. W. Rowell on Friday evening, when the president of the privy council addressed his constituents in Port Hope, Ontario. In referring to the gigantic task of reconstruction which faced the peoples of the world, Mr. Rowell said that Canada had passed through the critical period with less suffering and with a greater measure of industrial peace and prosperity than any nation which had entered the war in 1914. Dealing with the Treaty of Peace and the part played in it by Canada's plenipotentiaries, the speaker voiced his regret that the United States had not been a party to its ratification. Even if the United States should not ratify the Treaty or become a member of the League of Nations, which he sincerely hoped it would, the League would stand as the highest effort of constructive statesmanship to provide a peaceable method of avoiding the horrors of war.

"Another great task," said Mr. Rowell, "which confronted the government was the withdrawal of our troops from Europe; their transportation to Canada and their demobilization and reestablishment in civil life. I desire here to pay a special tribute to the work of General McWburn, Minister of Militia, who has just resigned his portfolio, for the magnificent work he and the officers under him have done in connection with demobilization."

Large War Service Gratuity

Mr. Rowell then went into detail regarding the war service gratuity paid to Canadian soldiers and sailors, from which it appeared that they were in excess of those paid by Great Britain, the United States, or Australia. "The total amount," said Mr. Rowell, "paid out in war service gratuity by the Canadian Government up to December 31, 1919, was \$148,405,039.78. It is estimated that about \$22,000,000 more will be required to complete payment to members of the Canadian expeditionary force and to Canadians who served in the imperial forces, as recommended by the special committee on Soldiers' Civil Reestablishment, making a total of \$170,405,039.78 paid by Canada on account of war service gratuity."

Pensions for the dependents of those who fell in battle or those who were disabled were higher in the Dominion of Canada than those in force in any other country. The total number of pensions granted up to October, 1919, was 82,661, of which 17,000-odd were for dependents. Referring to the Soldiers' Land Settlement, Mr. Rowell said: "The government also brought under review during the past year the question of settlement of soldiers on land, and has loaned \$54,701,858 to date. A soldier may receive a loan up to \$7500 for the purchase of land, live stock, implements, and the erection of buildings. The Soldiers' Land Settlement Board also loans to settlers on dominion lands up to \$3000, and may loan to settlers who already own land up to \$5500 to discharge incumbrances on agricultural land and for equipment and improvements."

Employment for Returned Soldiers

Reeducation and retraining and the employment of returned men were also dealt with by Mr. Rowell, in reference to the federal unemployment fund the speaker said:

"It is recognized that the greatest service the State can render a returned soldier is to assist him to secure a position where he can be absolutely self-reliant and depend upon himself for his future. At the autumn session Parliament placed at the disposal of the government the sum of \$40,000,000 to be available, so far as required, for this and the other phases of reestablishment work set out in the committee report. This money, so far as required, is now to be disbursed by the patriotic fund, under General Ross as director, to meet the cases of absolute need."

Great care, he added, had been taken that there should be no unnecessary unemployment and suffering in Canada due to the demobilization of war industries, and Mr. Rowell continued: "The prompt action of the government in deciding to proceed with certain important public works, in giving orders to our steel and other manufacturing plants for necessary rails and equipment for our railways, and in giving credits to certain European countries for the purchase of food and articles of Canadian manufacture, stimulated the whole industrial situation at a critical time, inspired confidence in employers and employees, and very materially contributed to the great industrial prosperity which Canada has enjoyed during the past year."

Law and Order Respected in Canada

Under the heading of industrial conditions and labor problems, the speaker dealt at length with the Labor clauses of the Peace Treaty, in which the Canadian plenipotentiaries took so influential a part, the industrial commission which investigated industry throughout the Dominion, and the International Labor Conference in Washington. Constituted authority had been, he declared, well maintained by the government, and in no country in the world were law and order more respected than in Canada today.

Speaking of prohibition he said, "At the spring session the government endeavored to secure the passage of a

bill validating the orders-in-council prohibiting the importation of inter-provincial trade in intoxicating liquor during the war and for the period of one year thereafter. Although the House of Commons passed this bill by a large majority, it was defeated by the action of the Senate, and all the efforts of the government to secure its adoption were unavailing."

"As a result of the legislation of 1918 and 1919," he said, "the franchise has been extended to women on the same basis as to men, and women have been given the same right as men to sit in the House of Commons. These acts double the electorate and constitute the largest extension of the franchise made by any government in Canadian history. They broaden the basis upon which democratic government rests and insure in the future that Parliament shall be representative not of half the people but of the whole people."

Taxes Are Double Pre-War Rate

Continuing, Mr. Rowell showed that five years of war have left Canada with a debt of approximately \$2,000,000,000. In order to pay interest upon the national debt, to provide for pensions for Canadian soldiers, and other charges growing out of the war, as well as to maintain the public services in a reasonable degree of efficiency, Canada must raise annually in taxes more than double the amount she was called upon to raise prior to the war.

Speaking of transportation problems, the speaker said that the government during the year has passed no fewer than four measures of great importance touching railways:

(1) The General Railway Act consolidating the railway law of Canada.

(2) An act incorporating the Canadian national railways for the purpose of handling all Canadian Government railways on a business basis.

(3) An act relating to the Grand Trunk Pacific receivership.

(4) An act for the acquisition and taking over of the Grand Trunk Railway and its subsidiary companies, including the Grand Trunk Pacific.

As a result of these measures, the government expects to be in possession of a railway system 22,000 miles in extent, forming a great national system of railways owned and operated for the benefit of the whole people of Canada.

As to the mercantile marine, he stated that the government has contracted for no fewer than 60 steel freight ships, ranging in net weight tonnage from lake size 3750 tons to 10,500 tons, making a total net tonnage of 359,945. Twenty-three of these ships are already in commission and are aiding in providing transportation for Canadian products of the farm and of the factory. Ten of these ships are running to the West Indies and South America, opening up new avenues of export trade for Canada, carrying on full cargoes both ways.

Canada a Self-Governing Nation

"Let me conclude this review of the work of the government during the past year," said Mr. Rowell, "by again drawing attention to the Treaty of Peace and Canada's relation thereto. For the year has marked a new era in our constitutional development within the British Commonwealth and in our relations with the other nations of the world. Owing to the efforts made by the government at the Peace Conference, Canada secured:

(1) Direct representation at the Peace Conference.

(2) Membership in the League of Nations.

(3) The right of election to the council of the League and to the governing body of the International Labor Conference.

(4) That the Treaty should be executed in respect to Canada by Canadian plenipotentiaries appointed by His Majesty on the advice of his Canadian ministers.

(5) That the Treaty should be submitted to the Canadian Parliament for approval before ratification.

(6) That on the final ratification of the Treaty by His Majesty he should act with respect to the Dominion of Canada on the advice of his Canadian ministers."

"The rights Canada secured for herself she secured for all other self-governing dominions," said Mr. Rowell in conclusion. "The result illustrates the gradual development of the British Empire into what may now be more truly described as the British Commonwealth composed of several free, self-governing nations of equal status, though not yet of equal power, owing allegiance to a common sovereign and bound together by a community of interest and of sentiment which are the sure foundations upon which the Empire rests."

DOMINION REDUCES ART APPROPRIATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Included in the report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year ending March 19, is one from Eric Brown, Director of the National Gallery of Canada. Owing to the destruction of the Parliament Buildings, the Victoria Memorial Building has been occupied by the Senate and the House of Commons, greatly to the detriment of art, consequently the National Gallery has not been able to exhibit the works of art which are owned by the government, and the energies of the trustees of the gallery have been devoted to loan exhibitions in various parts of Canada. Mr. Brown reports that regular annual loans of works of art were sent to eight cities in Canada, while exhibitions were arranged and sent out to certain art galleries in the United States, including St. Louis, Missouri, Muskegon, Michigan; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In the course of his report the director says: "The previous appropriation of \$18,000 had permitted the purchase of a very limited number of Canadian works of art, and

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TEACHER SHORTAGE IN NOVA SCOTIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Approximately 10 per cent of the schools of Nova Scotia cannot obtain teachers at the present time and in probably another 10 per cent of the schools the teachers are unlicensed, according to the estimate made by L. A. Dewolfe, Director of Rural Schools for the province. In the great majority of rural schools, moreover, the teachers are girls. Mr. Dewolfe stating that there are probably only half a dozen or so men teachers in the country schools.

The prime cause of the shortage of teachers is the meagerness of the salaries which are paid. Not only does the poor salary prospect deter many young men and women from entering the teaching profession, but numbers of those who do obtain teaching licenses leave Nova Scotia every year for western Canada, where salaries are much higher. With a view to improving conditions the school inspectors of the province, at their annual conference here, recommended to the government that a minimum salary of \$300 be set and that all teachers who are now receiving less than \$600 be given an increase of \$100. An increase in the county tax from 25 cents to \$1 was suggested as the step by which the money should be raised to provide for the larger salaries.

ALBERTA'S COAL OUTPUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—John T. Stirling, chief of the mining branch of the Alberta Government, estimates that Alberta's coal production for 1919 will likely reach a total of about 4,700,000 tons. This will represent a falling off as compared with 1918, of some 1,500,000 tons, accounted for by the fact that for four months of the year the mines of the Province were idle because of a general strike. Three hundred mines have been operated this year, including a number of new ones opened up in different parts of the mining field.

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WANTED—Tutor for nine year old boy two hours in morning; 45 minutes from New York City. Address MRS. LOUIS C. JOHNSON, 22 Margolia Avenue, Larchmont, New York. Tel. Larchmont 141.

WANTED—A Protestant of refinement, as companion and tutor for girl of eight years of age. Good references exchanged. Mrs. H. H. E., 835 Webster Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Chinese Children at Play

Though little Chinese boys and girls are dressed in clothing similar to that worn by their great-grandparents, and though they work so hard in order to learn their uninteresting lessons by heart, yet they do romp and play games sometimes, or else they would not be boys and girls at all. They have no football or hockey or cricket, they know nothing of paper chases, but there are some games in which they delight, games which to children of the West may seem rather old-fashioned. Kite flying is one of the great delights of Chinese boys. Such wonderful kites they are, too! Some take the form of beautiful birds, others of animals or dragons. Some have little lanterns hanging on to their tails so that as they rise in the twilight they give the effect of a shooting star. Another very favorite game is battle-dore and shuttlecock, at which little Chinese children are very clever and often hit the shuttlecock two or three hundred times without a miss. Whipping the top is another very favorite amusement. Chinese tops are wonderful things, they are made of bamboo and have a large hole cut in the side which makes them hum vigorously as they spin.

Many of the Chinese pastimes are in some way connected with their religion. An amusement that the boys love in the springtime is that of "Turning the Dragon." The body of this make-believe dragon is composed of a large number of lanterns fastened together and covered with colored paper and cloth. It is a huge thing with an odious-looking head and long, wagging tail. Long poles are attached to its joints and by these it is carried through the streets, blazing with the light of the lanterns inside. It is followed by crowds of children beating on gongs and letting off squibs and all manner of fireworks. This is a game that would delight children all over the world. Punch and Judy shows are another of the delights of these children. It is believed that they were introduced into the West from China, where they have been known for many hundreds of years. They are very common sights in a Chinese street and the children never seem to grow tired of them. In our part of the world, Punch and Judy shows are among the joys of the seaside and are seldom seen elsewhere.

Do Chinese children play with Teddy bears, quak-a-boos, dolls, engines, and things, you may ask. Well, they are not nearly so fortunate in this way as are the children of the West. The boys, for instance, do not know the joys of toy engines and motor-cars and all those wonders that wind up and rush round the table or floor. Neither do they have Teddy bears and all the beautifully made furry animals that we know so well. None of their toys is so well made as ours; they are generally very cheap ones and are easily broken. They have dolls that are little Chinese boys and girls in miniature, and also fancy figures of imaginary beings. There are very few toyshops, but playthings are sold by men who wander through the streets carrying their wares in baskets. The toy merchant beats on a gong as he walks down the streets and you may imagine how the children rush out of their houses and flock round his basket. What do they find there? All manner of clay and pasteboard figures in abundance, cages with little artificial birds in them, ladies riding on mules, carts carrying a drum which beats as the wheels revolve, boxes of dominoes and spinning tops—all these things are to be found in the toy merchant's basket. So you can understand how his coming is greeted with shrieks of joy by little eastern children. As they have never seen the beautiful things that are made to bring delight and laughter into the hearts of western children, they do not miss them and are quite content with what the toy merchant brings them.

Are there no story books in the toy merchant's basket, you may ask, for no western toy shop would be thought much of if it had not a great array of these. No, the toy merchant has none of them, and there are very few to be had. A Chinese child may possess a book of Chinese legends and fairy stories which are hundreds of years old, but he has no modern books. Then Chinese is so difficult to read that small boys and girls could never read them if they had them. For the most part they have to be content with the stories told them by their nurses and their mothers and fathers. When the boys and girls go to school, they do not have the fascinating little books, full of pictures, that make lessons so full of interest, but they have very dull and very old books that their great-grandparents used and have to learn things by heart without knowing in the least little bit what they mean. At the present time lots of western books are being translated into Chinese so that in a few years' time these children will have a greater variety of books.

There are no children in the world so fond of making jokes and asking riddles as the Chinese children are. They have hundreds of jokes and hundreds of riddles that they are always asking each other. They have a rhyme that all Chinese children know, about an old woman sitting by the roadside, with only three hairs on her head and vainly trying to stick a jade pin into them. It goes:

She put it in once but once it fell out,
She put it in twice, but twice it fell out.
But the old woman said, "I know what I'm about,
I've not put it in and it cannot fall out."

To their riddles there is simply no end, and how the Chinese children love them. On holidays and feast days when people gather together in each other's houses prizes of money, beautiful presents, nuts, and sweetmeats, are given to those who guess the riddles. Quite clever people and scholars as

well as children delight in this game of guessing riddles. To give you an idea of what sort of riddles they ask each other I will tell you one or two of them:

What is the fire that has no smoke,
and the water that has no fish?
A glow worm's fire has no smoke,
and well water has no fish.

Here is another favorite one:
What is it that has a gaping mouth
and marches on like an invading army,
devouring at every step?

A pair of scissors cutting cloth.
Many of the riddles that we know are really of Chinese origin.
Chinese children spend their pen-

quirm and move about restlessly, flit their long trunks high in the air, and edge away from the keeper—very much as does an average small boy during his own scrubbing. In the end every square inch of skin receives its annual oiling, and takes on a black hue which lasts for a couple of months. And the elephants have a good time.

So the next time you go slowly to your own tub, you may like to recall the funny gray elephants that you meet at the zoo or in the circus; and though their bath comes only once a year, yet perhaps they have more fun than you, for an elephant has so much skin to scrub!

The Animals' Transport System

His Majesty, the African Lion, King of all the Animal Kingdom, sat upon his throne; meanwhile his counselors, advisers, pages, and courtiers revolved around him in a great commotion.

It was like this: His Majesty the King had lately visited a circus, and had been greatly struck with the manner in which the animals were transported from one town to another. Every conceivable arrangement was made for their comfort. Wherefore,

the soaring eagle aerobus. The moles and rabbits dashed off to burrow the tunnels for the underground district railway, and the beavers trotted away to connect the railways with bridges wherever rivers or tunnels made it necessary; while the centipedes had a splendid train service running in no time. Not to be behind, the reindeer instantly began practicing, so as to be ready for the coming winter months; and last, but not least, the bees erected refreshment stalls at every station to provide honey for all who came.

Surely no kingdom could have been better provided for in every direction

had given him a good rub down with his own little special bath towel.

That outing was only the prelude to other and longer ones, till one day our little charge went out and never came back. But we have seen him once, and such a dance he led me, too, before I ran him to earth, or to a tree, rather, for the habits of his early youth still clung to him. He let me climb up to him and touch him with my finger, in the old familiar way. Mechanically, he clutched at my hand, clambered up on to it, tucked his head round on to his shoulder, and went to sleep, as he had done countless times before. Then, with a start, he awoke. I suppose he suddenly realized that I was only a human, and he a grown-up young chaffinch, and he stretched his little wings and flew away. Who knows, perhaps, when winter comes, he will return. We like to believe he will.

Flying, Walking, and Other Kinds of Fishes

"Perhaps you'd like to hear what Uncle Louis has to say about fishes, this evening," said Aunt Ella, when the young people had gathered together in the study as usual. "You have heard of the climbing fish of southern India; how the natives let down sheets fixed perpendicularly into the rivers, up which the fish climb. Now we shall hear of fish that climb hills as well as fly. It makes me think of that old, old story of the sailor who, on his return home after many voyages, entertained his home folk by telling them his wonderful adventures by sea and land. He told how a wheel of Pharaoh's chariot had been hooked up on the anchor in the Red Sea, and other extravagant fables, all of which were implicitly believed in, but when he told them of natural phenomena, such as flying fishes, his friends refused to credit that or any of his stories!"

"This is what Uncle Louis says: 'When sailors used to tell stories of flying fishes, they were laughed at, and sometimes very unflattering remarks were made of such impossible tales. Even natural scientists in those days would ridicule as a sailor's yarn what is now accepted as a fact.'

"What makes a fish fly out of his element, and what induces a fish to walk out of his surroundings to go overland and seek other waters? Why he does so, and how he knows there is water over elevated ridges and mountains, men have so far not explained to us. How is it some fishes fall from the clouds? Again natural scientists stated, as late as the year 1898, that it was an impossibility, and therefore not true. Now let me tell you right here that flying and walking fishes and fishes in the clouds are facts, and that in these days it is known to all natural scientists."

"The reason why certain fishes leap out of water and fly some hundreds of yards away is because they are being pursued by unfriendly denizens of the deep, and safety lies in flying, for the big fish can't follow them in the air. Often when flying, if they should go over a ship and strike a sail or mast or rope, they fall on deck. Why fishes get to the clouds, perhaps thousands of feet high, is because in tropical or semitropical latitudes, waterspouts are of common occurrence. If a waterspout is formed on deep seas, no fishes will rise to the skies, but if, on the other hand, the waterspout passes over shallow bays or inlets, the fishes are then sucked up with the water. Big fish seldom come into shallow water, but only little fishes or young ones; the water is sucked up, and even if the water should float hundreds of miles inland, the fishes will fall all alive with the rain, and sometimes without, and the ground will be alive with them. In 1901 or 1902 the Mayor of Warwick, Queensland, wired to the Sydney Morning Herald: 'A shower of fishes fell all alive about 2½ inches long.'

"The walking fish, which are to be found in Papua and in northern Australia, leave apparently comfortable streams and leap out of the water, and then walk up high hills, following a damp, mossy gully with no water running, and crawl up and up, walking on their fins, using them as feet; sometimes they will make a dart forward without moving either tails or fins. The ponds or lagoons they are searching for may be a long, long way off (for a fish), but if he cannot reach it in a day, he will eventually do so. He is in no hurry, and when he needs a rest, he wriggles through the moss and enjoys a quiet time, and then makes a fresh start. These intelligent little creatures are well aware of the highway robbers that infest their path, and try to impede their progress, so they very wisely wait till the late afternoon, when it gets dark, for in those tropical regions there is no twilight, and the little fish then feels he can safely continue his journey. That particular kind of fish is very fond of greasy, sandy ground, and when he comes to such a place, he stays there, but only for a time, and then resumes his journey. On arriving at a water hole or lake, he makes it his home and is content."

"In some rivers, large flowing rivers in Western Australia, including the Victoria and tributaries, you cannot see the water at times, owing to the number of fishes. In others, say shallow rivers, you can see the fishes pushing their way upstream in a solid body; some are large, and some leap out of the water and fall farther up."

Silver in United States

So vast is the present store of silver in the United States treasury that vault walls are bulging out, and part of the building itself threatens to crumble, says Popular Mechanics. To meet the emergency, the Secretary is asking for a new three-story vault building, to cost about \$1,500,000.

The Old Cupboard Speaks

"Well, of all the experiences, I do declare!"

Not used to being addressed so abruptly, the old Welsh dresser looked up to see who ever could have taken such a liberty. Surely, it was for the longest inhabitant to speak first!

Not a bit abashed, the upstart repeated his remark; in fact, not content with mere repetition, he added to it:

"Well, of all the experiences, I do declare, to end in a nice room like this!"

This time the two little figures on the mantelpiece replied eagerly, delighted to see a newcomer.

"Welcome, Mr. Stranger, and pray where do you come from?"

Mr. Stranger, delighted to have some recognition, began:

"That would be a long tale to tell; you see, I began traveling over 200 years ago in about 1673, the year I came over from Holland during the reign of William and Mary. Ah, those were exciting times. People were pretty to look at in those days, too; they wore such elegant clothes. However, things have changed since then, and even perhaps for the better," the Stranger added, graciously. "These last ten years, however, I have been staying in a barn with lots and lots of other antique furniture. Mighty uncomfortable that was, with everything higgledy-piggledy on the top of one. At last one fine day some discerning people came along; they instantly recognized my antiquity and rare beauty, ordered that I should be cleaned and renovated—just as though I were an old blanket!—and after a great deal of rubbing and polishing and mending, they made a beautiful case for me to travel in, packed me with much consideration, and, well, here I am. And now," he added, politely, "tell me something about yourselves."

Instantly the old Welsh dresser, not at all used to taking a back seat in the conversation, began to recount his life history.

"How do you do, and welcome, Mr. Stranger. What an exceedingly interesting time you must have had. I am afraid I cannot compete with you in the matter of history or great incident. I have always led a simple, though a very happy life. Before I came here I had lived for years and years in an old Welsh farm high up among the mountains. Ah, that was beautiful country! You could see the mountains through the kitchen door, and hear the ripple of the stream through the kitchen window, and you should just smell a real peat fire!"

Here the little lady and gentleman chimed in again: "And we lived in a cottage, too, on the mantelpiece; but real children used to play with us, and we had such games. Sometimes we would be dolls and have to keep house for them. Sometimes they used to make us dance to them. Sometimes they pretended I was the cook and he was the gardener," said the little lady. "Oh, it is lovely to belong to children. Why, they think of something new to do with you every day. You can never be dull when they are about."

Here the willow-pattern plate spoke up from his eminence, high up on the Welsh dresser's shelf.

"Children like me, too; they love the little Chinese pagodas and the bridge and the two birds and my little figures. Why, they made up a long story about me. There is a draw-back, though," he said, regretfully. "These modern children, you know, don't seem to be brought up in at all the same way; they even seem to have forgotten that story. I hardly ever hear it now, so much have times changed," whereat he heaved such a sigh he nearly slid off his shelf.

At this moment the little watchdog on the mantelpiece barked twice to give the silence signal. Instantly every one was hushed, and in darted a little fair, golden-haired girl.

"Oh, Daddy," she cried, "I do like your new cupboard; and what lovely shelves it has. Do you know, though, I think it must be feeling rather strange and lonely in a new room in a new house after such a long journey. I am going to give it some friends to talk to."

Whereupon she opened the glass cupboard doors and picked up the figures and their little cottage, the little dog, the old Nankin plate, and a green parrot; popped them in, and arranged them very gently on the shelves so that they might be able to talk to each other quite easily. When she and her Daddy had left the room, the cupboard spoke again: "Well, I quite agree with you all, it is nice to belong to children. They do just seem to understand about things, don't they?"

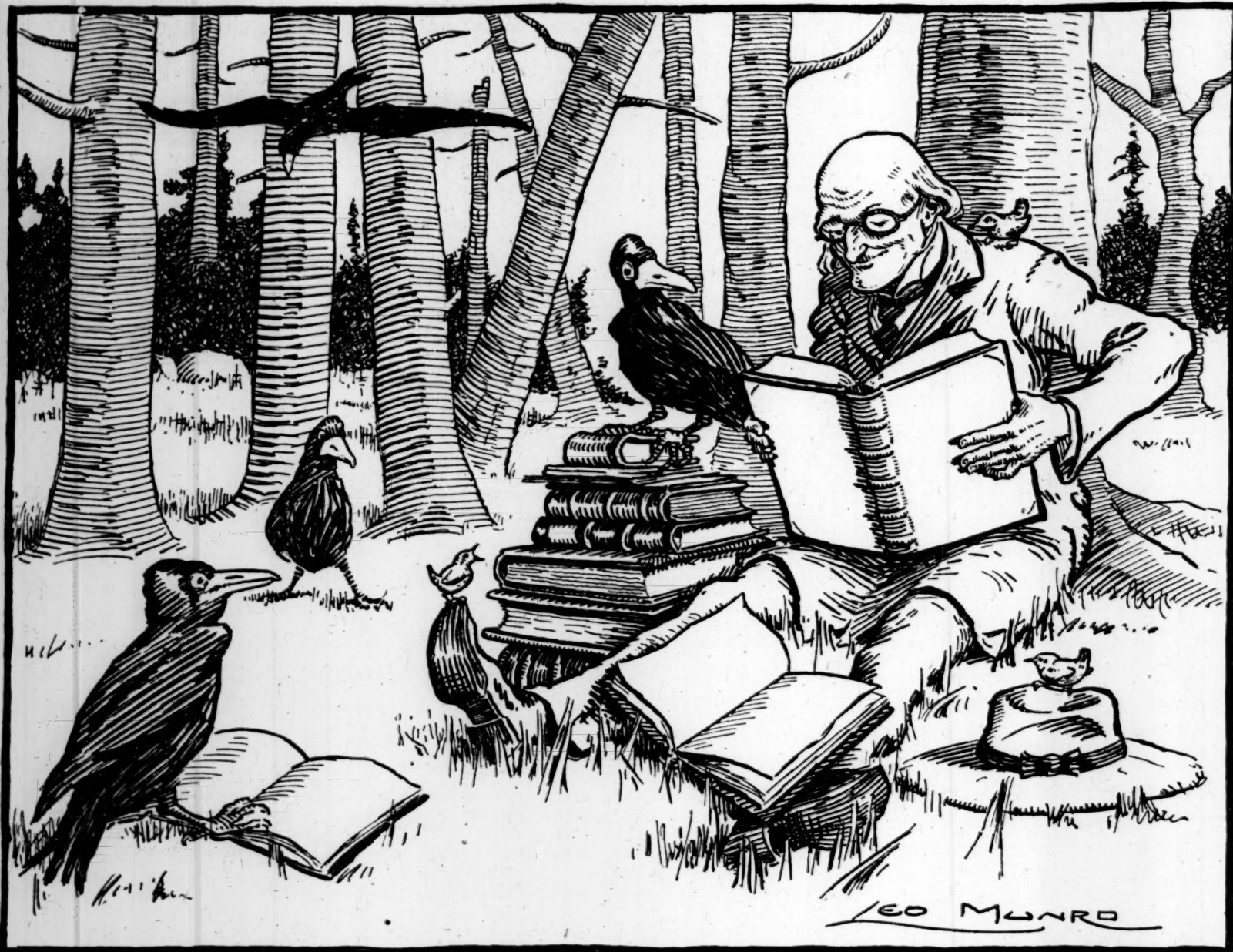
Improvements

When the day is cloudy,
I'll tell you what I do:
I open up my drawing book
And paint an ostrich blue.
I tint the cow with orange blue,
And give her one green horn.
I paint the dog a bright cerise,
To make him less forlorn.

When the day is cloudy
It's very nice to see
Your friends dressed up, for just a while,
As they would like to be!

The Treasures of Carthage

Carthage, one of the most ancient cities known to man, has seen hordes of trophy hunters of all nationalities, for the location has proved a most fruitful one in the discovery of rich treasures and jewels hidden beneath the soil.



"Where he studied his Books, with the Wrens and the Rooks"

Nonsense Rhyme

There was an Old Person of Hove, who frequented the depths of a grove;

Where he studied his Books, with the Wrens and the Rooks,
That tranquil Old Person of Hove.
—From Edward Lear's "Book of Nonsense."

An Interesting Doll Show

A great exhibition and sale of dolls has been held in London. Among the dolls was a charming one dressed in the Welsh national costume, which was sent by Queen Alexandra with the following letter:

"This beautiful doll was given to me on my first visit to Wales more than thirty years ago, and was very precious to me, but as my children and grandchildren are grown up now, I will give it as a historical memento to the nation for the benefit of our brave soldiers and sailors' children."

Dolls were sent by well-known actors and actresses dressed as themselves in some play in which they have appeared. Miss Violet Vanbrugh sent one representing herself as Queen Catherine in "Henry VIII"; Miss Lilian Braithwaite one dressed as Portia; Miss Genevieve Ward one as Lady Macbeth; Miss Doris Keane one as Romance; Mrs. Asche (Miss Lily Brayton) arranged a group from the first act of "Chu Chin Chow." Lady Henry sent a doll from Paris, dressed as Henry of Navarre, and there were also dolls dressed as famous almen by Lady Droghda. Miss Adams Acton prepared a model of Miss Megan Lloyd George which Mrs. Lloyd George dressed. There was a group representing personages of the great war, a historical section, an American section, and many others.

Three Stars

One star in the water
And one star in the sky,
And one star in the meadow grass
As you pass by—
The first star is a pearl,
The second star is a light,
And the third star is a daisy flower
For your delight.

The pearl shall be for a lady
With a rope of night-black hair—
The star shall hang in the frosty sky,
And tremble there,
And here and there in the meadow grass,
The daisy flower shall shine
Like a little, lovely lamp to lighten
Your feet and mine.

Ostrich Farms

South Africa is a great ostrich-growing country, particularly the district near the Cape of Good Hope, from whence tremendous shipments of feathers are constantly being made.

His Majesty, being a progressive sort of king, felt that nothing would satisfy him, but an equally efficient system of transport in his own kingdom.

In vain did His Majesty's counselors represent to him that no one particularly wished to be transported, or that those who did were quite adequately equipped with extraordinary self-sufficiency, so that anything further was unnecessary. All to no purpose, for the King had made up his mind; and, when that happened, it was not much use arguing with him! Wherefore, pages were dispatched in every direction to fetch all the engineers, aviators, bridgebuilders, horse-transport workers, and various others to attend His Majesty's council at once.

Presently they arrived. Moles, rabbits, foxes, eagles, storks, herons, beavers, otters, horses, camels, mules and dromedaries, reindeer, carrier pigeons, spiders, bees, and lots of others, too many to count!

When they were all assembled, they looked at one another curiously, wondering what in the Animal World some of their companions could possibly ever have to do with an efficient travel system. Spiders and bees, for instance?

The King speedily enlightened his subjects. "Now, my trusty servants, we have summoned you here today to unfold to you our latest plan for the welfare of our kingdom. During our brief stay among the humans, we observed a very pleasant system of cooperation and organization. This we are anxious to emulate in this our famously well-governed, celebrated, and conspicuously beautiful Animal Kingdom. It is true that you have developed a remarkable standard of self-reliance, which is all just as it should be; but we feel, in one respect, there still remains room for improvement. For there are not many among you not so fortunately placed? And, therefore, we would wish to have such possibilities and facilities for travel in our kingdom, as will enable every one to share and partake in the same advantages.

"Henceforth we wish to institute an aerial mail, an underground district railway, a parachute service, special trains, a telegraph system, refreshment stalls, sleighs for snowy weather, an aerobus, and comfortable mounts of various kinds for all who wish to ride."

The animals looked at one another in silent amazement; all used to going their own sweet way according to taste and custom, it had never occurred to them to be in any way interchangeable, or to cooperate. No sooner had the idea sunk in, though, than they rose and all with one accord cheered loudly, and all shouted at once, eager to volunteer their services. First of all the spiders were enlisted to spin telegraph wires, while the carrier pigeons enrolled as postmen. Some St. Bernards and retrievers said they would be responsible for the parcel post. Other kinds of spiders offered to share their rather flighty parachute attachments, while the storks and herons immediately instituted an aerial mail aeroplane service; and, for the daring, nothing could have been handier than

and His Majesty, the African Lion, beamed with unqualified approval.

"My trusty friends, it is with no little gratification that we see you so willing to fall in with our plans. We would express our extreme pleasure and satisfaction, and, as there is nothing more to say, we would wish you the utmost prosperity in our new venture, and very many happy returns of so progressive and auspicious an event."

Richard

Richard had been deserted by his family. One day, when my wife and I were out for a walk, we came across him lying—can you believe it?—on the railway line, right between the rails. Poor little mite! If I close my eyes, I can see him there now, with his round, bright eyes, and his too large mouth, which he had a habit of opening wide, whenever anyone came near him. His baby finery was much begrudged, but he did not seem to be frightened. He never was.

We tried to restore him to his parents, but either they could not, or would not, come forward to claim him. Not that we wanted to give him up; he was such a delightful little chap; so ingratiating, so enterprising, so trustful, that we fell in love with him from the first. I am afraid he was greedy, but he atoned for this fault by the way he thrived. Everything under the sun seemed to please him. I think his most fascinating trait was the little war dance he invented and executed, whenever he was hungry or excited. He would stamp his feet on the ground, one after the other, as fast as he could lift them up and put them down again, and waggle his body and head from side to side in time with each stamp. We were always quite certain he was just going to overbalance himself, but he never did.

At first, of course, he had a little "cot" to sleep in, but he soon learned to scramble out of it. I shall never forget his excitement, and cars, the first time he did so. He simply flew round the room, in his delight at the achievement, until he was ignominiously caught and put back to bed again. But, after the first great experiment, there was no holding him. As soon as our backs were turned, out he would clamber, and before we had time to realize what was happening, hey, presto! there he was: perched on my head, or my wife's shoulder, or even trying to get out of the window.

That was in his baby days. When he was a little older, we used to let him get out of the window whenever he liked. He used to love to play in the grass just below, or to splash his pily through the puddles in the roadway beyond. Sometimes he would climb into one of the trees and go to sleep. One day I remember, he slipped away and stayed out for hours, in the rain. Oh, such a bedraggled little object as he was when I found him, at the top of an apple tree, if you please! and oh, so glad he was to snuggle up and go to sleep with his head pillowed on my fingers, after we

THE HOME FORUM

The Village Photographed

The long village street is raftered over with the interlaced branches of the elms, and at either end of the avenue opens to a pleasant vista such as an artist loves. At the western end is a sharp spire of Saddleback Mountain, and the glade of a wild brook it has sent down into the valley. The little pools have acquired a crust of ice pellucid and thin like a sheet of window glass, through which one can see the roots of plants at the bottom. By and by the ice will thicken on the pond to a blue translucency and get etched in fine lines as the boys try the runners of their skates. . . . The clouds look cold with dark scuds moving fiercely, still sitting down sudden gleams of splendor, until at sunset they are blown all away. The heavens then are open and serene, with a fervid glow in the west against which every object looks black. The earth is a charcoal sketch, lying banked up against that great western blaze, and here and there a mellow lamp throws out its ray from a low window.

The village houses look smaller than they did in the warm days. You must seek the back way if you would find the housewife and the stove. Still every house feels the dignity of its "parlor," if it is cold and cheerless. Many of the houses are well banked with tanbark, and make one think of beaver dams and rabbit burrows. . . . Now the woodshed begins to be a matter of importance. The village "forehand" man is known by the neatness of his piles of split hickory heaped up in the sacred repository of fuel. But coal is used in many houses, and the sound of the grimy shoveler is heard as the winter store goes into cellar and bin. The good little maiden sisters in their birds' nest cottage, where the flaming Virginia creeper has now lost its leaves, have been made very happy by two loads of wood, which a kind-hearted farmer drew for them, and the village lads have split it into lengths for the tiny stove and piled it close within the sisters' reach, and they are as snug as two dormice. Their wise cat looks out of the bright little window, and follows them to church still, although she loves not wet ways.

The shoemaker hugs his stove, and now works in an overheated atmosphere, such as all shoemakers seem to delight in. . . . A curious heap of foot-casings lies in a corner of the shop. They all have a character of their own, from the "stuffed" copper toes of Widow Blair's son to Farmer Grimes' great square-soled boots. There are women's shoes, some slender and discreetly worn on the side, some coarse and run down at the heel, some of dainty kid, "store-kept," for which the old man has supreme contempt. The lasts upon the shelf are all ticketed "Old Lady Holt." Yes, he has made shoes for her for these

past thirty years. The son's wife came from the city, and has notions. How he has stood before that young lady and lectured her in his slow way on the wickedness of French heels! . . .

The road mounts from hill to hill, as if, like the tower of Babel, it would build itself to heaven. And on the right grows the vision of Saddleback, a long mountain with a hump covered with a thick shag of forest. Many little brooks come down from Saddleback and run through the lowlands with refreshing coolness and the earth gurgle of laughter. . . . A mountain need not be very high nor very beautiful to be so intimately interwoven with daily life that one would miss it like a household companion. It is a good thing to tie up to. It seems to render the planet stable. It accents the lowlands and gives them emphasis.

The old doctor dearly loves Saddleback. He has wandered all over it with his grandchild, in pursuit of nuts, and ferns, and mosses, and autumn leaves; its top is clothed with pines, and a small spring gushes out near the summit from under the shelter of a great gray bowlder, all embroidered with golden moss and little ferns, and in spring with wild flowers. Now there is nothing under foot but the red pine-needles, and overhead a cloud of dark foliage supported by columnar stems. These serried ranks make a fine contrast on bright mornings to the living blue of the sky. The mountains gather a deep cerulean and the purple tree-boughs work themselves out in far vistas with exquisite intricacy.—Augusta Larned, in "Village Photographs."

From Lyons to Avignon With Dickens

Soon after day-break next morning, we were steaming down the Arrowy Rhone, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. . . .

For the last two days, we had seen great sullen hills, the first indications of the Alps, lowering in the distance. Now, we were rushing on beside them: sometimes with an intervening slope, covered with vineyards. Villages and small towns hanging in mid-air, with great woods of olives seen through the light open towers of their churches, and clouds moving slowly on, upon the steep acclivity behind them; ruined castles perched on every eminence; and scattered houses in the clefts and gullies of the hills; made it very beautiful. The great height of these, too, making the buildings look so tiny, that they had all the charm of elegant models; their excessive whiteness, as contrasted with the brown rocks, or the somber deep, dull heavy green of the olive-tree; and the puny size, and little slow walk of the Lilliputian men and women on the bank; made a charming picture. There were ferries out of number, too; bridges; the famous Pont d'Esprit, with I don't know how many arches; . . .

Valence, where Napoleon studied; and the noble river, bringing, at every winding turn, new beauties into view. There lay before us, that same afternoon, the broken bridge of Avignon, and all the city baking in the sun; yet with an under-done pie-crust, battlemented wall, that never will be brown, though it bake for centuries. The grapes were hanging in clusters in the streets, and the brilliant Oleander was in full bloom everywhere. The streets are old and very narrow, but tolerably clean, and shaded by awnings stretched from house to house. Bright stuffs and handkerchiefs, curiosities, ancient frames of carved wood, old chairs, . . . and starting dais of portraits, being exposed for sale beneath, it was very quaint and lively. All this was much set off, too, by the glimpses one caught, through rusty gates standing ajar, of quiet, sleepy courtyards, having stately old houses within. . . . It was all very like one of the descriptions in the Arabian Nights.—From "Pictures from Italy," by Charles Dickens.

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he was not lulling thought to rest with the gentle murmur of its waters.

"My good friend," he was saying to the stream, "there you are, idling and meandering about, singing to your heart's content, while I am working. I don't see why you should not help me a bit; as yet you know nothing of the work to be done, but I will soon show you. You will soon know how to set about it. You must find it dull to stay in this way, doing nothing; it

A Sonnet by Agostino Carracci

"Chi farsi un buon pittor cerca, e desia,
Il disegno di Roma, abbia alla mano,
La mosca coll' ombra Veneziano,
E il degno color di Lombardia.
Di Michel Angiol la terribil via,
Il vero natural di Tiziano,
Del Correggio lo stil puro e sovrano,
E di un Raffaello la giusta simmetria."



Reproduced by permission of the director and secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. The original is in the library of Christ Church, Oxford.

"Bagpipe Player and English Archer," a drawing by Agostino Carracci

would be a change for you to make files or to grind knives."

Very soon wheels of all kinds were brought to the stream. From that day forward it has worked and turned a great wheel, which turns a little wheel, which turns a grindstone; it still sings, but no longer the same gently monotonous song. Its song is loud and frothy now; it leaps and works now—it grinds knives. It still crosses the meadow, and my garden and the next meadow; but there the man is on the watch for it, to make it work. I have done the only thing I could for it. I have dug a new bed for it in my garden, so that it may idle longer there, and leave me a little later; but, for all that, it must go at last and grind knives.—Alphonse Karr.

Muir of the Mountains

A lean, wild-haired, wild-bearded craggy man.
Wild as a Modoc and as unafraid,
A man who went his way with no man's aid,
Yet mild and soft of heart as any maid.
Sky-loving, stalwart as the sugar-pine,
Sweet, simple, fragrant as that towering tree,
A mountain man, and free as they are free
Who tread the heights and know tranquillity.
A man whose speech knew naught of studied art,
But careless straying as the stream that flows,
And full of grace, poetic as the rose
That to the wind its pure song-petals throws.
A relish of the larger life was his,
With reverence rapt and wonder and deep awe
For any beauty Nature's brush might draw,
A man of faith who kept each primal law.

The skylarks brown, the blest sky-waters blue
He haunted, and he had a curious eye
For glaciers, where his bold feet dared to try
The loftiest summits and their threats defy.
A coarse and stunted fare to him was rich
So it were seasoned with the savory
Sweet air, while his glad eye was
Feasting free
Upon the blue domes of Yosemiete.

—Bailey Millard.

High Faith

How welcome would it often be to many a child of anxiety and toil, to be suddenly transferred from the heat and din of the city, the restlessness and worry of the mart, to the mid-night garden or the mountain-top! And like refreshment does a high faith, with its infinite prospects ever open to the heart, afford to the worn and weary: no laborious travels are needed for the devout mind; for it carries within it Alpine heights and starlit skies, which it may reach with a moment's thought and feel at once the loneliness of nature and the magnificence of God.—James Martineau.

Del Tibaldi il decoro, e il fondamento,
Del dotto Primaticci l'inventare.
E un po' di grazia del Parmigianino,
Ma senza tanti studi, e tanto stento,
Si ponga l'opre solo ad imitare
Che qui lasciocci il nostro Niccolino."

Which translated is:
"Let him who wishes to be a good painter acquire the drawing of Rome, Venetian action, and Venetian management of shade, the dignified color of Lombardy (that is, of Leonardo da Vinci), the terrible manner of Michael Angelo, Titian's truth and nature, the sovereign purity of Correggio's style, and the just symmetry of Raphael; the decorum and well-grounded study of Tibaldi, the invention of the learned Primaticcio, and a little of Parmigianino's grace; or without so much study and weary labor, let him apply himself to imitate the works which our Niccolò dell' Abbatte has left us here."—From "Italian Schools of Painting," by Layard.

Aberalva

"Between two ridges of high pebble bank, some twenty yards apart, comes Alva River rushing to the sea. On the opposite ridge, a low white house, with three or four white canvas-covered boats, and a flagstaff with sloping cross-yard, betokens the coast guard station. Beyond it rise black, jagged cliffs; mile after mile of iron-bound wall; and here and there, at the glens' mouths, great banks and dunes of shifting sand," says Charles Kingsley in "Two Years Ago." "Above, a green down stretches up to bright yellow furze-crofts far aloft. Behind, a reedy marsh, covered with red cattle, paves the valley till it closes in; the steep sides of the hills are clothed in oak and ash covert."

"Pleasant little glimpses there are, too, of gray stone farmhouses, nestling among sycamore and beech; bright green meadows, alder-fringed; squares of rich red fallow-field, parted by lines of golden furze; all cut out with a peculiar blackness, and which, in the middle of 1780, emerged from his dismal abode in Green Arbor Court, and took respectable apartments in Wine-Office Court, Fleet Street. Still he continued to look back with considerate benevolence to the poor hostess, whose necessities he had relieved by pawning his gala coat, for we are told that "he often supplied her with food from his own table, and visited her frequently with the sole purpose to be kind to her."

He now became a member of a debating club, called the Robin Hood, which used to meet near Temple Bar, and in which Burke, while yet a Temple student, had first tried his powers. Goldsmith spoke here occasionally, and is recorded in the Robin Hood archives as "a candid disputant with a clear head and an honest heart, though coming but seldom to the society." His relish was for clubs of a more social, jovial nature, and he was never fond of argument. An amusing anecdote is told of his first introduction to the club, by Samuel Derrick, an Irish acquaintance of some humor. On entering, Goldsmith was struck with the self-important appearance of the chairman ensconced in a large gilt chair. "This," said he, "must be the Lord Chancellor at least." "No, no," replied Derrick, "he's only master of the rolls." The chairman was a baker.—Washington Irving.

you remark several things; first, that the houses were all whitewashed yesterday, except where the snowy white is picked out by buttresses of pink and blue; next, that they all have bright green window-sills and frames; next, that they are all roofed with shining gray slate, and the space between the window and the pales flagged with the same; next, that where such space is not flagged, it is full of flowers and

The Government of Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE question whether creation is purely material, arising from the least, the atom or electron, or whether it is a spiritual concept, arising from the "greatest, commonly called God, opens the way for two theories of creation. In spite of the general belief that God first made the atom or electron and from that created the material universe, Christian Science shows that the two theories are entire opposites. It must be either matter or God, divine Principle, which governs, it cannot be both. To make a fair and open-minded investigation of the claims of these two theories it is necessary to consider the truth of their assumptions and whether these assumptions are warranted by working out in practice.

If creation arises from the least, which may be called the natural science theory, one has to assume an origin for life and intelligence in matter. Yet after unnumbered centuries no one has ever produced these phenomena, de novo, nor has anyone been able to show why, how, or when, life and intelligence enter or leave matter. The only proof that they are in matter is the testimony of the senses. Now these very senses testify to a flat earth, an empty atmosphere, a moving sun, and many other appearances, which the self-same natural science has proved to be untrue. Surely this is a house divided against itself, and surely the assumption that life and intelligence are in matter, simply because they appear to be so, is totally unwarranted.

Taking the proposition that God is the creator, that creation exists as a spiritual concept, a divine idea, and this is the position of Christian Science, one has to assume God as omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient Principle, the one Mind. This assumption is in direct accord with the Bible, for in Hebrews we read, "He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." The assumption is directly opposed to sense testimony, but so is every scientific truth. The allness of God, good, has been proved by healing sin and sickness, and is thus capable of scientific demonstration. As proof of this we have the witness of the Bible and the practice of Christian Science.

These two theories constitute the modern application of the allegorical application of the two covenants referred to by Paul in the fourth chapter of Galatians, which ends with that wonderful injunction, "Cast out the bondwoman and her son: for the son of the bondwoman shall not be heir with the son of the free woman. So then, brethren, we are not children of the bondwoman, but of the free." This allegory then, taken from the story of Ishmael and Isaac, is equally applicable to natural science and Christian Science. They may be compared thus: natural science is based on that which is seen and temporal, Christian Science on that which is not seen and eternal; natural science on the flesh, which "lusteth against the Spirit," and "profiteth nothing," Christian Science on "the Spirit that quickeneth"; natural science on the carnal mind, which "is enmity against God," Christian Science on divine Principle.

Adherence to natural science is the origin of fear and sin, and "the wages of sin is death"; the Christian Science explanation of divine omnipotence is that perfect love which "casteth out fear." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy challenges the reader with this question: "Which of these two theories concerning man are you ready to accept? One is the mortal testimony, changing, dying, unreal. The other is the eternal and real evidence, bearing Truth's signet, its lap piled high with immortal fruits" (p. 494).

Turning back for a moment to the general belief that God, or Mind, creates His opposite, matter, we see that this belief, which constitutes what is called human experience, is the vain and unscientific attempt of mortals, moved by fear, to amalgamate and reconcile omnipotent Principle, or Spirit, and a material, evil universe. The attempt of course is foredoomed to failure, for no one can possibly reconcile two direct opposites. As Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes in Science and Health (p. 19): "Even Christ cannot reconcile Truth to error, for Truth and error are irreconcilable." Human experience, therefore, not being a fact, or expression of Truth, must end. The end of any attempt to reconcile two irreconcilable theories must come through agreement with one or the other of these theories. Therefore human experience ends by agreement with the omnipotence of God, or Principle, and the full understanding of man in the likeness of the Father, which resolves matter into its original nothingness.

Christ Jesus worked out this unity with the Father by overcoming human experience and proving its unreality. Human beings, however, generally approach this ultimate more slowly and by degrees. The beliefs of human experience will be met and destroyed only in proportion to the understanding gained of man as spiritual. Christian Science separates Truth from error by knowing the government of God, divine Principle, and the consequent unreality of any other so-called power. Principle naturally is expressed in ideas, and the ideas of divine Principle must be perfect and unvarying, for "God is no respecter of persons." Now health is an idea found in human experience,

therefore no matter how mistaken the human concept of health may be, there must be a true idea of health, a quality of Principle, and of every idea of Principle. The only idea of health which can be thus universal is perfect health, otherwise God would be a respecter of persons. No human concept of health is capable of perfection, for it is associated with matter. From this it is seen that the idea of perfect health is never in matter or known by that state of consciousness which believes in the reality of matter, but is found only in that state of consciousness which recognizes the government of divine Principle.

Similarly, joy is an idea of Principle, despondency and discouragement are inseparable from the acceptance of the reality of the human concept and matter. This same process of argument is available for every idea found in human experience. Every idea which is universal must be perfect and every idea which is perfect must be universal. The solution of the whole problem is the understanding of the government of Principle. In the proportion that this understanding is gained human experience is proved unreal, and when fully understood there can be no more human experience, because man is and always has been as the angels in heaven, rejoicing in universal harmony.

Midnight: Battery Park

Neither a late moon nor the evening star
Lights the dark moving of the waters here;
Out of the silence the shrill turn of a car
And the lapping of waves under the pier.

The light of the street lamp cares not
for the towers
Whose darkened windows rise into the dark.
Only for the late paths and the border flowers
Stirred by the harbor winds in the shadowy Park.

I have sought silences that are not my own
And I have almost found them here in the night
Where I may close my eyes and dare be alone
With the one music, the one Light.
—Raymond Peckham Holden.

When Reading Books

One must be an inventor to read well. As the proverb says, "He that would bring home the wealth of the Indies, must carry out the wealth of the Indies." There is creative reading as well as creative writing.—Emerson.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JAN. 22, 1920

EDITORIALS

The German and His Albatross

WHEN, in December of the year 1918, this paper announced that the allied governments had determined to demand the surrender of the ex-Kaiser, in order that he might be placed upon trial on account of his responsibility for breach of international comity in the great war, a distinct amount of incredulity was manifested on the subject. It is not, however, our habit to make statements of so serious a nature without being certain of the authority on which they are made, and the statement in question was made immediately after the meeting of Mr. Clemenceau with Mr. Lloyd George, in London, at which the initial determination was taken. When, therefore, it became known that, under article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles, the ex-Kaiser had been publicly arraigned for supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties, it became also at once evident that the allied powers had obtained the assent of Mr. Wilson to their plans, and that they had been from the first entirely serious in their intentions.

Some time, however, before the famous meeting of Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, in Downing Street, when it was determined to treat the ex-Kaiser like any ordinary individual, and not to allow his rank to stand between him and punishment for his offenses, a German revolution had taken place, and the once all-powerful autocrat had fled from Berlin, in order to take refuge in Holland. When, consequently, the Treaty was finally ratified, the demand for the ex-Kaiser's surrender had to be made not to the Government in Berlin but to the Government of Holland. Thus it comes about that Holland once more finds herself in a most unenviable position, so far as the allied governments are concerned. For just as, in the days of war, she was under suspicion of exercising her neutrality sympathetically in the interests of Berlin, so now she is placed in the position of either surrendering a political prisoner, who has thrown himself upon her protection, or of facing strained relations with her powerful neighbors.

No doubt if the question were submitted to a great body of international jurists, there would be considerable disagreement as to the legality of the demand. The right of political asylum is one of the most zealously guarded privileges of every power; and if it were once to be lightly disregarded, one of the great bulwarks of international safety would have been forced. Everybody knows that for years England and the United States have been veritable sanctuaries for the political offenders of Europe. Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Kropotkin are names which have only to be mentioned to illustrate the position which the United Kingdom has itself always taken on this subject in the past. Indeed so pronounced was the attitude of the country that when Marshal Haynau, who had put down the Hungarian rebellion, with unexampled barbarity, coming to England, visited the great brewery of Barclay Perkins, the men were so incensed that he was seized, and unceremoniously hustled into the street.

It is unnecessary to dwell on such well known and ancient history except for the purpose of showing that the position in which Holland now finds herself is one to which there are emphatically two sides. For, to Francis Joseph and his brother autocrats, the revolutionary activities of Louis Kossuth were as reprehensible as, to the democratic temper of Europe in 1914, were the autocratic enormities of William Hohenzollern. After all William Hohenzollern spoke as fully for Germany in the year 1914 as Louis Kossuth did for Hungary in the year 1849. It can, in short, not be insisted too often that it is as impossible to divorce the conduct of the German people from that of the ex-Kaiser in 1914 as it is to deny the complicity of the Hungarians with Kossuth sixty-five years earlier. And it is here that the great difficulty arises because, as the Duke of Wellington said, in a famous sentence; I do not know how to impeach a nation; and the demand for the surrender of the ex-Kaiser amounts ultimately to the impeachment of a nation.

It is no wonder, then, that the people of Holland should be described as intensely disturbed by the demand of the great powers. The traditions of Holland are entirely upon the side of liberty. The country which suffered the Spanish invasions under Alva and Parma, and the French invasions under Turenne and Condé, the country which has twice opened its dikes and submerged its farms and pastures, rather than submit to foreign domination, can scarcely be accused of an indifference to national liberty. For this reason it is natural that Queen Wilhelmina's Government should guard jealously the right of political asylum, and should revolt from the surrender of a political refugee, no matter how little sympathy it may feel for his conduct.

Nor is it particularly clear that any great political purpose is to be gained by the surrender and trial of the ex-Kaiser. The German people may have lost their admiration for their late ruler, but they must necessarily revolt from the ignominy which his trial would impose upon them. Besides they know, better than anybody else, that though the great gamble of 1914 may have turned out unsuccessfully, they nevertheless were parties to it equally with the military and political camarilla in Potsdam. They know the temper in which they accepted the declaration of war, and they know that if the German troops had entered Paris, and the German ships had sailed up the Thames, there would have been no criticism, in Germany, of the invasion of Belgium, of the submarine warfare, of the French deportations, or any of the atrocities of Potsdam, but that all these would have been forgotten and forgiven in a perfect frenzy of patriotic exultation. As a matter of fact the responsibility of the ex-Kaiser is in no way so great as is superficially assumed. The Kaiser was the queen bee of the German hive, and as such was as much the servant of that hive as ever is the queen bee herself. The autocracy of

the autocrat is always limited by his ability and willingness to do the will of the hive, and that the ex-Kaiser was borne along the stream of national passion is perfectly manifest from the fact that men like von Ludendorff and institutions like the General Staff were far more potent to enforce their will on him than he is upon them.

Therefore, it remains to be seen if there is any act of extraordinary statesmanship in the demand for the surrender of the ex-Kaiser and the determination to make him the scapegoat of a nation. There is not a sentence in the Allies' recitation of the shameful acts of Germany in the war which is exaggerated. But just as the savage inhumanity of the Spanish people, who crowded into the market-place to witness an auto-da-fé, in the same spirit in which they poured into the ring to witness a bullfight, alone made popular and possible the abominations of the Inquisition, so the readiness of the people of Germany to accept and defend the worst acts of their government alone made possible the perpetration of those acts. What then is demanded is the indictment not of a man or of a body of officials, but of a nation. And as the indictment of a nation is an impossibility, so the punishment of a nation by any such means as are contemplated in the trial of the ex-Kaiser is an impossibility. This, however, does not mean that the nation will escape, for the very temper of the nation which justified the hideous acts of its rulers was the cause of its undoing, and will remain the albatross slung round its neck, in its efforts to escape from the results of perpetration of these very acts, until it repents.

"America's Stake in China"

CHINA has undoubtedly a good friend in Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, who for six years, until his resignation some months ago, was United States Minister at Peking. The term "good friend" is used advisedly, for there are many nations struggling for their rights today who have much need to be saved from their friends. Dr. Reinsch, however, understands China. He has a most profound faith in her future; complete confidence in her present stability; and he understands, as few men understand, just what she really needs and just those dangers from which she needs to be defended. Ever since his return to the United States from Peking, Dr. Reinsch has been tireless in his advocacy of the Chinese cause, and it cannot be doubted that his insistent assertion that China is "a good investment" was largely instrumental in securing for China those recent loans, which have already done so much to bring about more favorable conditions in the country.

In his address in New York, the other day, to the China Society of America, however, Dr. Reinsch discussed the Chinese question from a rather different standpoint. "The more special stake which America has in China is the confidence and trust, the good will and friendship universally felt for us by the Chinese people." Taking this as his starting point, Dr. Reinsch went on to show of what tremendous importance it was, not only to the United States, but to the world as a whole, that this confidence and trust should remain unshaken, and that the present desire of the Chinese people to follow in the footsteps of the national and political experience of the United States should be fostered and strengthened. "The American people," Dr. Reinsch insisted, "has the utmost interest in seeing the vast populations of Russia and China develop along truly democratic lines. If these countries are democratic, only then will the world be safe for democracy." Those who know the Far East recognize most clearly how just is this estimate. Nowhere is its justice recognized more clearly than in Tokyo. A really democratic China; a China, every year that passes, departing more rapidly from the Japanese bureaucratic model; a China learning to think for itself individually and nationally; a China, 400,000,000 strong, awakening morally and intellectually, is, without doubt, the great nightmare of Japanese statesmen. To prevent the realization of such a possibility, or even to delay it, Japan would apparently stick at nothing. Japan imagines that it is a race against time, and that much time would be gained if she could discredit America in the eyes of the Chinese. Dr. Reinsch's position, of course, renders it necessary for him to be circumspect, but when he says, as he did in New York the other day, that there are "those who do not look with pleasure upon the high standing given to America by Chinese public opinion," and that "by every means they attempt to undermine the credit of America," those who really appreciate the situation are at no loss to understand to whom Dr. Reinsch is referring.

The work of discrediting America in China is not, however, so easily accomplished. As Dr. Reinsch justly pointed out, America is quite disinterested in this matter, and China knows it. America has no desire of conquest, or of controlling the destinies of China. Those Americans who are working there only desire to give the Chinese an insight into efficient management of affairs, educational and economic. Their action does not tend to set up a permanent tutelage over the Chinese. This fact is appreciated by the Chinese themselves, ever more and more clearly, as the American policy is contrasted with the Japanese method. It is, undoubtedly, as Dr. Reinsch insists, the source of the great influence which Americans enjoy in China. America's stake in China is a very worthy one, and Americans everywhere will surely desire to preserve it intact.

A New Salvage of Government Effort

It is an open secret that not even the long-time friends and advocates of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes fully anticipated the good effects that follow wherever prohibition becomes effective. That prohibition would put an end to drunkenness, that it would conduce to public order, and that it would wipe out a deal of misery from which the world has been suffering, was readily foreseen, just as existence outside of liquor saloons was commonly rated better and richer than existence within them. Prohibition had to be tried, however, before people could see that the ramifications of its good were just as devious and far-reaching, and fully as subtle, as any of the long-familiar ramifications of the evil of drink. And one of the radiant features of this new anti-liquor policy of the

United States has been the awakening of all sorts of hard-headed, practical, worldly-wise men and women to the fact that any sense of limitation and personal restraint under the dry law fades away, sooner or later. Instead, there comes a conviction that prohibition sets free the forces of good, in and for individuals no less than in and for the mass, in countless ways and degrees never clearly apprehended so long as prohibition remained an unrealized ideal. Surely prohibition reaffirms the old Yankee adage, that nothing succeeds like success.

No sooner had war-time prohibition become operative in the United States than drunkenness suffered a sharp check. The general effect was accentuated by the conditions observable during the celebration of a national holiday, coming within a few days of the application of the new law. That holiday broke the record for good order and absence of casualties. Within a week, police courts began to be conscious of declining business. Within a month, jails showed a decrease in the average number of inmates. Policemen on street duty discovered that they were having an easier time of it than before.

So the effect of the elimination of the exciting cause of crime and disorder has been flowing back through all branches of government. As courts and jails have fewer individuals to deal with, municipal, county, and state authorities stir themselves to cut down maintenance expenses that are becoming excessive in proportion to the new measure of need. Already there is talk of combining various kinds of public institutions and departments. Empty jails and depleted workhouses must be turned to some new purpose. Turnkeys, keepers, and superintendents, if without charges, must be given new work. And as the effects proceed further, such economies will become more nearly all-inclusive. Not until the vast state establishments for the care of the insane, the feeble-minded, and the orphaned begin to seem unnecessary, as they surely will in the course of a few years, can the world begin to appreciate the tremendous saving in governmental effort and expenditures that is possible wherever drink is done away with.

Sugar Beet in England

SUGAR beet growing in England, or rather the project for the production of beet sugar, makes slow progress. Why it should be one of those curious anomalies in industrial development which it is hard to explain. Just prior to the war, Great Britain was receiving three-fifths of her sugar supply from Germany and Austria, and this supply was composed entirely of beet sugar. It is, moreover, a matter of common record that many of the factories in which this sugar was made were paying dividends up to 33½ per cent. The fact would seem, therefore, to be established beyond any shadow of doubt that sugar commanding an instant market can be manufactured from sugar beet, and that the manufacture can be made to pay a handsome profit.

Then there is no question that sugar beet can be grown in England. It is already grown there in considerable quantities, for other purposes than making sugar, and is everywhere recognized as a valuable crop, not only for its food value, but because it helps to aerate and fertilize the ground. The only questions are the question of capital and that of persuading a sufficient number of farmers in a given district to make sugar beet one of their crops.

However, if the project is making slow progress, it is, none the less, making progress. At a recent meeting of the British Sugar Beet Growers Society it was announced that a sugar beet factory was actually to be built "before the autumn of 1921," and that an estate, acquired by the society, had been so cultivated as to be eminently suited for the production of sugar beet. At the same meeting, moreover, Lord Bledisloe, who was chairman of the Royal Commission on Sugar Supply during the war, declared that at no time during the past thirty years had there been, in his opinion, such a splendid prospect as now presented for the success of this industry in Great Britain. The outlook, therefore, would seem to be at any rate growing brighter.

On Fifth Avenue

FIFTH AVENUE, the only avenue of the name which the speaker or reader thinks of when the New York thoroughfare of wealth and fashion is mentioned, is apparently to be no longer an avenue of palaces. Authors who have written of American sightseeing, much of which, it must be admitted, has been confined to the picturesque island of Manhattan, disclosed the fact, as long ago as 1890, that commerce and industry had combined to rob the great residential avenue of its boasted exclusiveness. The transformation has been somewhat gradual, but it has been going on uninterruptedly for about a third of a century. Now, in its northward march toward Central Park, the transforming force has reached Fifty-Seventh Street, where stands the Vanderbilt mansion, familiar to every tourist who has ever ridden atop a Fifth Avenue bus or motored up the street on the east side of the park. This pile, like those which have succumbed before it, is soon to go its way. Less than a generation ago it was, perhaps, the show place of which proud New Yorkers were most proud. It is the last really conspicuous link which binds the quite recent "old-time" splendors of the days of the Collis P. Huntington, the William C. Whitneys, and those of the older school of multimillionaires with the present period, perhaps of billionaires. It is, in fact, the last important barrier between the invading forces from the business district to the south and the splendors which surround the mansions of the Carnegie, Frick, and Clark families, just across from the park, a little farther to the north.

No one would have believed it possible, twenty years ago even, that conditions purely economic could have wrought the change that is constantly being wrought north of Forty-Second Street on the Avenue. Yet the leveling and equalizing process is going on. The remarkable thing, the spectacular thing, and indeed the commendable thing, appears to be that, although the leveling and equalizing process is now working on a higher plane than ever before, the formula, the method, is the same

as that applied in the solution of similar problems in the smaller cities. The heaven is in the form of real estate taxes, property valuations, and state and national income taxes. It affords a conspicuous exemplification of that process, which many claim to regard as theoretical merely, by which the government, which is the public, takes over to itself a share of the earning power of property, or the reasonable income therefrom. Briefly stated, if the unproductive and idle property of one millionaire cannot be made to yield to the government what it can be made to yield in the hands of some other millionaire, who desires to devote it to commercial or industrial undertakings, the property, by a quite regular process, passes into the hands of the active producer. This law, if so it may be called, is the law that has fixed the future of Fifth Avenue, at least that portion of it south of the Plaza. In its operation it has recognized no favorites. Just below Forty-Second Street there was recently erected a great building, occupied by a 5 and 10 cent store. Such an enterprise was probably not thought of when Fifth Avenue was basking in the first satisfaction of its exclusiveness. One by one, the places bearing the names which, not long ago, sounded so great or attractive have gone the way the Vanderbilt mansion is soon to take.

But Fifth Avenue will continue to be a show place for the tourists of the world. There need be no doubt on this score. The new which may be seen is quite as attractive in its way as was the old, though the names are not those which one remembers and talks entertainingly about at the journey's end and for years after. The Avenue will continue to be grand, though shorn of what was once thought its grandeur. It is the New Yorker who will miss the old places most.

Notes and Comments

It is difficult not to smile at the exaggerated idea which some people have of their own importance and of the weight they appear to believe their words will carry. For example, some 200 passengers on board a Spanish steamer which recently arrived at New York from Barcelona, on the way to Havana and Veracruz, drew up a formal complaint to be forwarded to the ship's owners and to the Spanish consular agent against the United States prohibition law, which deprived them of wine at their meals while in port in New York. No doubt it relieved the feelings of the party to draft such a protest, but just what it was thought would be accomplished by the action it is hard to conjecture.

THE women of France may be bluestockings—those who have won the right to practice at the bar have a right to that denomination—but they do not cease to be feminine. It would indeed be going against every precedent for the Frenchwoman to become indifferent to her appearance. She has not done so, and is complaining loudly at the robes and toque which she is called upon to wear at the Palais de Justice. There need not be much doubt that her complaints will lead to some kind of deviation from dusty law-court custom.

If it were not for the long time that elapses between the reading about a new and useful invention and the finding of it in operation, a great wave of satisfaction would roll over the United States at the news that Captain Poirson, a French officer of engineers, has invented a device that restricts the audibility of a telephone conversation to the two persons engaged in it. The fundamental idea is simple. The electrical current, as it leaves the transmitter, is so changed in character that it produces an unintelligible sound to any listener except the one at the proper receiver, where it is changed back to its original state and becomes understandable. Whoever "listens in" hears nothing that means anything, and whoever is legitimately conversing knows that the conversation is without possibility of an uninvited audience. As telephone service is conducted, many "listen in" without wishing to, and would find the unintelligible sound an improvement over real conversation. For what could be more trivial and trying than the ordinary conversation of any two persons whatever, when one wishes to use the telephone oneself?

It is not often that recommendations are followed so rapidly by fulfillment as in the case of the protection of seals by the governments of New Zealand and Tasmania. It was only in the early part of the year 1919 that Sir Douglas Mawson spoke at a meeting of the Geographical Society in London of the reckless destruction which was taking place. That body brought the matter to the notice of the governments of New Zealand and Tasmania; a famous novelist gave the services of his pen in the good cause, and, before the year was out, the governments had acted in such a manner as to insure safety for a stated number of years to the birds and beasts of the Antarctic. The Times of London expresses the hope that this may be but the preliminary to the reservation of Macquarie Island as a perpetual sanctuary to Antarctic fauna. Meanwhile the thanks of all lovers of "wild life" are due to New Zealand and Tasmania.

THE group system in American parliamentary life is a thing unknown, at least to the present generation, and how complicated it may become is known only too well to the American or English correspondent whose duty it is to record the political events in France or Italy. The announcement by Mr. H. S. Cummings, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that his party will conduct the presidential campaign "without regard to group interests," and that it will act as Americans, indicates the practical side of the question. Before the Civil War, there were numerous well-defined groups in American party politics, but since 1861 it may be said that the group system has not obtained. What the future will bring forth is impossible to say, but in Italy and France the work of a Prime Minister is made hard by the fact that he has to reckon, in ordinary affairs, not with two parties, but with a large number of groups, a fact that has been shown even during the European War. In some cases, this has arisen from sincere difference of opinion, but in others from a mere desire to play politics, and to satisfy group leaders with whom personal ambition in the desire to obstruct has been the chief motive.